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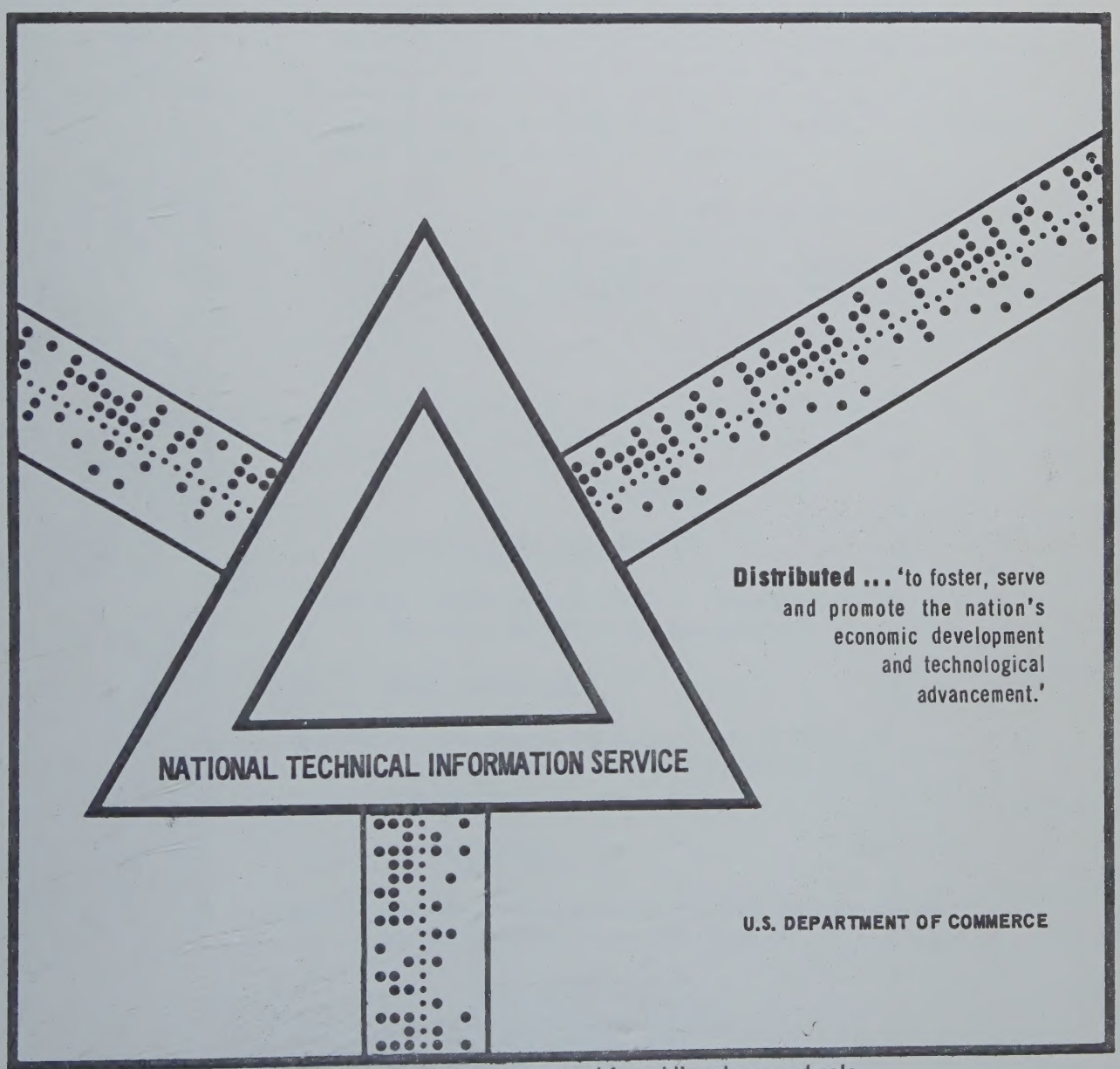
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****
* NATIONAL *
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CENTRALIZED LEADERSHIP

Increase Revolutionary Unity, Strengthen the Party's Centralized Leadership

- CCP Chinch'eng Hsien Committee perseveres in reading and study and launches line education, bringing about better and better situation in the whole hsien

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 2, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Taiyuan, March 1, 1972) By maintaining reading and study and unfolding an in-depth education in ideology and political line, the CCP Chinch'eng Hsien Committee, Shansi Province, has enabled the "squad members" of the hsien Party committee to keep increasing revolutionary unity, effectively strengthening the Party's centralized leadership on the basis of the principle of Mao Tse-tung's thought. There is a sustained development in revolution and production in the whole hsien, and the situation is getting better and better.

The CCP Chinch'eng Hsien Committee realizes that in order to strengthen the Party's centralized leadership, it is imperative to strengthen unity among the "squad members" of the hsien Party committee, so as to enable the members of tne leading body to deal correctly with themselves and with the masses, subordinate themselves consciously under the collective leadership of the Party committee and battle in unity for a common revolutionary goal.

The No. 1 person of this hsien Party committee is an old comrade who has been a secretary of the hsien Party committee for 20 years. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "[Committee members] should respect one another, learn from one another and overcome their own shortcomings by learning from one another's strong points, so as to unite as one in the common cause," he promotes democracy fully and pays attention to letting each leading member of the hsien Party committee play his part. He will invariably submit all important issues to the Party committee for collective study, and never make

the decision himself. When differences of opinion occurred, he still would not draw a hasty conclusion or force the issue through, but on the basis of investigation and study as well as ample consultations, would try to unify the thinking of all with Mao Tse-tung's thought.

In 1970, under circumstances of a serious natural calamity taking place, the average per-mow yield of grain in Chinch'eng hsien nevertheless reached the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development," and following closely on the heels of that a further target was set for developing the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. When studying the question of in what kind of locality should the main center of work be placed, there was disagreement in the hsien Party committee. Some of the comrades suggested that the main center should be placed on grasping the plains, for they thought that as the conditions in the mountains were poor, any effort at grasping grain production would be of no avail. Some of the comrades, however, did not share this view, and suggested that while grasping the plains well, they should at the same time also grasp the mountain region well. The Party secretary was in sympathy with the first point of view, but as the points of contention could not be reconciled, no conclusion was drawn at the meeting.

In order to unify understanding, the hsien Party committee organized the standing committee members to go separately to Liuk'ou commune in the mountain region and Tach'i commune in the mid-level region to hold study classes and to carry out a comprehensive analysis together with the cadres of communes and production brigades on the condition of work and production in the plains, the mountain region and the mid-level region of the whole hsien.

A standing committee member pointed out: The land in the plains was flat and even and the output was high, so naturally it should be grasped well. But the farming area in the mountain region and the mid-level region comprised about four-fifths of the total farming area in the whole hsien, and was rich in resources as well as having great potential favorable to the development of a diversified economy, so it should also be grasped well. If attention was only paid to the level plains while the mountain region was neglected, the one-sidedness of this kind of action would affect the further development of the learn-from-Tachai-in-agriculture movement as well as the implementation of the policy "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people."

The secretary of the hsien Party committee felt that this standing committee member had spoken correctly and he humbly adopted his view. After the thinking of the "squad members" of the hsien Party committee was unified, a decision was made to send one deputy secretary and four standing committee members to selected spots in the mountain region and mid-level region to settle down and carry out construction of the mountain region properly.

The secretary of the hsien Party committee also goes regularly deep into the mountain region to learn on the one hand the revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle of the people of the mountain region and to help the cadres of communes and production brigades in grasping revolution and stimulating

production on the other. The hsien Party committee has also organized industrial and communications departments to help six communes in the mountain region to set up power lines. Because of the correct handling of the relation between the plains, the mountain region and the mid-level region by the hsien Party committee, a change is brought about in the appearance of the mountain region and the mid-level region. Of the 24 communes in the mountain region and mid-level region, the number of communes whose average per-mow production of grain reached the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development" or crossed the "Yellow River" increased from 11 in the previous year to 21 last year, and because of that there was a further development in the excellent situation of learning from Tachai in agriculture in the whole hsien.

"The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." The CCP Chinch'eng Hsien Committee has deeply realized that in order to carry out centralized leadership over work in various directions and enable new victories to be constantly scored in such work, it is imperative to implement resolutely Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies.

Last year, when the hsien Party committee was examining the state of the implementation of various economic policies for the countryside, it discovered that there was an advanced production brigade which had the tendency of paying no attention to the policy on distribution. Yet for a time, certain leading members of the hsien Party committee were still unable to view this problem correctly. The secretary and the deputy secretaries of the hsien Party committee first led the "squad members" to study with reference to their thinking the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, and combated self and repudiated revisionism, which enabled everybody to realize that policy was an embodiment of line, and the phenomenon of vacillations to the "Left" or to the Right which appeared in the implementation of various economic policies of the Party was also a manifestation of the fact that awareness of the struggle between the two lines was not high.

Following that, they took this problem with them to some of the representative communes and production brigades of the hsien, carried out conscientious reading and studying together with investigation and study, and gathered a great deal of first-hand information on the question of distribution. Through emulation as well as investigation and study, the "squad members" of the hsien Party committee were able to strengthen their policy concept, and after unified thinking had been achieved, the secretary of the hsien Party committee personally went to this advanced production brigade, and proceeding by raising the awareness of line struggle, helped everybody to study conscientiously and comprehend deeply the policies of the Party. On this basis, the hsien Party committee helped this production brigade to adopt effective measures, laid down resolutely the Party's policies and further mobilized the socialist activism of the masses. In 1971 the output of grain by the whole production brigade showed an even greater increase than in 1970.

* * *

LINE EDUCATION

Unfold the Movement To Learn from Tachai in Agriculture By Proceeding from Line Education

- Report on an investigation of the line education conducted in Chünk'ou commune, Chienning hsien, Fukien Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 1, 1972)

Chünk'ou commune, Chienning hsien, is a remote mountain area in the northwest part of Fukien Province where there is much land with only a small population. Here, the mountains are high, the water is cold and the land is sterile. Most of the farmland is poorly drained, waterlogged or marshy land. In the past, due to the disturbance by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the development of agricultural production was slow. After its establishment, the commune's revolutionary committee led the masses to carry out a movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture. As a result, Chünk'ou area went through a big change and agricultural production developed year after year. But the commune-wide movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture did not make much progress.

In early 1970, in groping for experience for the purpose of quickly changing the backwardness of Chünk'ou, the commune revolutionary committee sent some comrades to stay and work in Lungt'ou brigade which lagged relatively far behind. These comrades saw that the principal cadres of this brigade were apathetic and did not work vigorously. They reshuffled the staff of the brigade after obtaining consent from the higher-level Party committee and consulting on the matter with the masses. After that, they one-sidedly thought that they could just concentrate forces on operational management and farming skills if they wanted to change the backwardness of Lungt'ou brigade. Accordingly, they led the cadres and the masses to cross mountains and wade through streams in order to investigate the fields and make topographical surveys. They drew up measures for increasing production and set up a system governing operational management. In that year, 90 percent of the farmland of the brigade was planted with short-stalk paddy of a fine strain. The total annual grain output surpassed that of 1969 by a big margin.

At that time, some comrades thought that "once a bumper harvest was reaped in grain production, Lungt'ou would become advanced." But, facts showed that they were wrong. Because they only grasped water, fertilizer and soil and did not grasp the "key link" and the "line," and after the commune-level comrades had left this brigade at the end of that year, a handful of class enemies came out into the open again to carry out sabotage and forces of spontaneous capitalism also came to the surface again. In the face of this acute, complex class struggle, the principal members of the leading group of this brigade did not have high consciousness of the line and did not carry out struggle vigorously. As a result, some systems governing operational management did not work, and winter production and preparations for farming were done without supervision. This taught the comrades of the

Party committee and the revolutionary committee of the commune an impressive lesson. They realized that Tachai was a model in conducting agriculture in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. To learn well from Tachai and change the backwardness of Chünk'ou, we must proceed from line education and raise the consciousness of the cadres and the broad masses in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

After A Firm Hold Is Taken of the Line Education

Last year, during the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, the commune Party committee, obeying the great leader Chairman Mao's directive of "carrying out education in ideology and political line," paid attention to arming the basic-level leading groups with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and helping the cadres distinguish between the Marxist-Leninist line and policies advocated by Chairman Mao and the anti-Marxist-Leninist line and policies pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers like him, and between the socialist road and the capitalist road. After being educated in the line, the broad masses of basic-level cadres raised their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle and of continuing revolution. They perseveringly carried out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and led the masses to score results in the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. Kuanch'ang brigade was an outstanding example.

Kuanch'ang which is called "a mountain of the mountains" is the remotest and the most highly located brigade in the commune. Here, the mountains are high and big, there is much land but a small population. It has ten production teams comprising 134 households which are scattered in 18 valleys. The 1,820 mow of farmland of the brigade are distributed over 48 slopes and 56 hollows between mountains. Before the great cultural revolution, grain output remained at the level of about 200 catties per mow.

In spring of last year, a deputy secretary of the commune Party committee led some comrades to stay and work in Kuanch'ang brigade. After investigation and study, they discovered that Kuanch'ang lagged behind chiefly because the handful of class enemies there fanned up an evil wind of side-occupations, took the capitalist road and undermined the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture.

To change the backwardness of Kuanch'ang, it was necessary to arm the cadres and the masses with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, to hit at the handful of class enemies, and to check the evil wind of capitalism. They organized the cadres and the masses of the whole brigade to hold Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes and led them to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's teaching, "Only socialism can save China," and to study the Party's basic line throughout the historical period of socialism in connection with the realities of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines.

Meanwhile, they also carried out mass activities of recalling past sufferings, comparing the past conditions with the present conditions and thinking about the happiness in which they now live, and uncovered and

criticized the crimes of Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers like him in peddling the revisionist trash of "san-tzu i-pao" and "four big freedoms" in a frenzied attempt to restore capitalism. This made all understand more clearly the major issues in the struggle between the two roads and between the two lines.

While carrying out education in the line, comrades of the commune Party committee emphatically stressed the ideological building and organizational building of the leading groups of the brigades. Chieh Hsing-wan, a deputy secretary of a brigade Party branch, formerly dared not grasp the class struggle, dared not criticize the tendency toward capitalism and dared not struggle against the evil personalities and evil deeds. There were contradictions in the leading group, but he always adopted the attitude of evading and covering up these contradictions. During the education in the line, the commune-level comrades aroused the cadres and the masses to uncover an element in the brigade's leading group who was corrupt and committed theft. They also helped Chieh Hsing-wan study afresh the Party's basic line throughout the historical period of socialism in connection with this event and criticize penetratingly the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" and "theory of peace within the Party" disseminated by Liu Shao-ch'i. He was taught an impressive lesson.

In spring of last year, he went on his own initiative to stay and work in Hengp'ai production team which had the poorest conditions in the brigade. In the past, as a result of the incitement and sabotage by the handful of class enemies, this production team long practiced the policy of "fixing output quotas based on the household" in disguise. After coming to this production team, Chieh Hsing-wan boldly mobilized the masses to carry out the "one-strike, three-oppose" movement, to drag out the class enemy who undermined the collective economy and to criticize the tendency toward capitalism. The cadres and the masses of the production team rallied together and resolutely embarked on the socialist road. Collective production underwent a big change. Last year's grain output exceeded that of the year before last by more than 10,000 catties.

With the leading group of the brigade taking the lead in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, Kuanch'ang brigade greatly changed its backwardness. Last year, the whole brigade grew for the first time in its history double-cropping paddy in more than 1,000 mow of large fields, and its output of summer grain was equal to the annual grain output of 1970. It also reaped a good harvest of autumn grain despite an attack of drought and cold wave. While developing agricultural production, the brigade self-reliantly built a 20-li-long light motor road running amid the mountains. It also built a small hydroelectric power station. Now, in this remote mountain village, machines are heard rumbling in daytime and electric light illumines the village at night. The poor and lower-middle peasants say happily: "It is Chairman Mao's revolutionary line which illumines Kuanch'ang."

The change in Kuanch'ang made the commune Party committee understand more clearly that in building the basic-level leading group it was first

necessary to take a firm hold of the education in ideology and political line. They made an analysis and found that, after the campaign of Party consolidation and Party building, the overwhelming majority of the members of the basic-level leading groups of the commune were good and that the most important question was to raise their consciousness of the line struggle. After that, the Party committee of this commune took the popularization of the experience of Kuanch'ang and the strengthening of the line education for the basic-level leading groups as a regular task of first importance.

Combine Line Education with Various Branches of Work

For the purpose of carrying out education in the line regularly, this commune closely combines the line education with the various branches of work in the struggle-criticism-transformation movement and the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, so that line education may always have fresh content and is carried out continuously and penetratingly and so the various branches of work will assuredly develop in the correct political orientation under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

How should line education be combined with various branches of work? The commune has adopted these measures:

--(1) In carrying out various branches of work, it pays close attention to the new trends and new characteristics of the class struggle and actively leads the masses in waging an attack on the handful of class enemies.

--(2) Whenever it carries out a task, it perseveringly applies Mao Tse-tung's thought in criticizing the pernicious influence of the revisionist line and the expressions of the spontaneous capitalist force and various erroneous tendencies in connection with this task.

--(3) It vigorously supports and warmly praises the good personalities and good deeds that are conformable to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Hsiuchu brigade was formerly attacked by drought in nine out of every ten years. Before the great cultural revolution, the former hsien committee tried to solve the problem of drought in Hsiuchu brigade and the neighboring areas. It relied on a few people alone to "build a cart behind closed doors." These people designed the "Red Star" Canal. As a result, the design was unreasonable and the different parts could not be arranged to form a complete project. Construction work was given up half way.

Last year, the cadres and the poor and lower-middle peasants of Hsiuchu brigade were determined to build a powered irrigation station self-reliantly in accordance with the characteristics of scattered distribution of dryland fields, so as to ease the menace of drought and develop agricultural production with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

But a handful of class enemies poured cold water by saying: "The modern experts failed to do this. How can these few rustics succeed?"

Some people who lacked the spirit of self-reliance also said: "To build a power station, we must rely on the state." After seriously analyzing the trends of the class struggle and line struggle in the course of building the water conservation project, the Party branch of this brigade mobilized the masses to struggle against the class enemies who carried out sabotage activities. It also organized the cadres and the commune members to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's teachings about "self-reliance" and "hard struggle" and, in connection with the realities of the building of the "Red Star" Canal, to penetratingly criticize the revisionist line of "the state gives money and the peasants do farming" and "put technique in command and let experts deal with water conservation" as disseminated by Liu Shao-ch'i.

Through study and criticism, the masses aroused their enthusiasm in building the water conservation project through self-reliance. The poor and lower-middle peasants said: "Hsiuchu is poverty-stricken and is technically backward. But we have two hands. We shall not stop fighting until we have defeated the drought!" Steel bars and cement for building the dam of the power station were lacking. But the poor and lower-middle peasants tried to obtain materials locally. They gathered rocks from the mountains and used them in building the dam. No steel tubes could be obtained for use as the "pressure pipe." They gathered logs of pine trees, made them hollow, hooped them and used them in place of steel tubes. In this way, they fought arduously for one year, spent only some 80,000 yuan and built a hydroelectric power station with a capacity of 40 kilowatts and six powered irrigation stations of a total capacity of 44-horsepower. As a result, the more than 1,300 mow of "fields which were at the mercy of Heaven" were irrigated and electricity lit up every house. The cadres and the poor and lower-middle peasants of Hsiuchu brigade learned an impressive lesson, saying: "Formerly we thought that we could do anything as long as we had money. Now we know that without a correct line we cannot do a thing well even if we have much money. With a correct line, we can do big things even if we have little money."

Educators Must First Be Educated

The Party committee of Chünk'ou commune learned this from practice: Only when the leading members of the commune level have continuously raised their consciousness of line struggle can they help the basic-level cadres and the masses in carrying out Chairman Mao's line in a better way. To raise their consciousness of carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, they--in line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism"--organized the Party committee members to study books by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao seriously and the Party's various policies in connection with the realities of their work and thinking, to criticize penetratingly the counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies which were Rightist or were "Left" in form but Rightist in essence, to make criticism and self-criticism constantly and to persist in applying Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in unifying their thinking and understanding. Meanwhile they paid attention to going deep into the basic level to learn modestly from the masses, continuously drawing political nourishment from the masses and raising their consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies.

Yuan Ch'i-t'ung, secretary of the commune Party committee, once went past a subsidiary farm products purchase and sales department. A commune member was then having a quarrel with an assistant of this department. He inquired into the matter and learned that this commune member came on business to the commune headquarters and had by the way brought some ten catties of acorns which he had picked during spare time for sale to the purchase post. But the assistant of the purchase post did not pay him cash but instead gave him wage points which would be transferred to the account of the production team where this commune member was. This commune member was dissatisfied with this arrangement and thereupon quarrelled with the purchase assistant.

The next day, Yuan Ch'i-t'ung brought this matter up at a meeting of the commune Party committee for discussion. All comrades seriously studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "Policy and tactics are the life of the Party; leading comrades at all levels must give them full attention and must never on any account be negligent," and to study the Party's rural economic policy repeatedly, and penetratingly criticized the ultra-"Left" ideas spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers like him, thereby distinguishing more clearly between the commune members' proper household side-occupation and the tendency toward capitalism.

The comrades also detected the causes and traced the roots in connection with the problems in the work of purchase of subsidiary farm products. They criticized the erroneous idea that "when grain output is high, we are cited and we won't be criticized even if we do not carry out the various other undertakings well." They raised their consciousness of carrying out Chairman Mao's directive, "Take grain as the key link, insure over-all development."

After the meeting, the leading members of the commune Party committee went separately into the production teams to mobilize the cadres and the communes to study the Party's policies and draw up measures governing the carrying out of the Party's policies, thereby further arousing the enthusiasm of the commune members in building socialism. Thanks to the serious implemention of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies, the excellent situation of "Take grain as the key link, insure over-all development" took shape very quickly in the whole commune. Last year, total grain output was almost double that of 1970; a big increase was also registered in various other undertakings including forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fishery. The value of side-occupation products purchased increased by 2.2 times as compared with that of 1970.

Now preparations for farming are being made enthusiastically in this commune. The broad masses of cadres and commune members tightly grasp the building of water conservation projects, transform the low-yield fields, accumulate and transport manure to the fields and grow trees. The leading members of the commune Party committee take with them their luggage, go to the mountain villages, live in thatched shacks, and eat, live and labor together

with the poor and lower-middle peasants. They are determined to advance under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, to carry out further the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, and to make still greater contributions toward the motherland's socialist revolution and socialist construction in 1972.

- Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

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WOMEN CADRES

Cultivate and Promote Women Cadres in the Three Major Revolutionary Struggles

- The Party committee of Chinhua District acts in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching on cultivation of revolutionary successors

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 2, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Hangchow, March 1, 1972) The Party committee of Chinhua Administrative District, Chekiang Province, attaches importance to the cultivation of women cadres and gives full play to their role in leading squads at various levels. An effective boost is given to the development of the cause of socialist revolution and construction.

In the past year, in accordance with the five requirements set by Chairman Mao for the cultivation of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause, the Party committee of Chinhua District energetically worked on cultivating and promoting women cadres in the midst of the three major revolutionary struggles. Leading squads at various levels of the district were reinforced and staffed with a certain number of women cadres. To give full play to women cadres' role in leading squads at various levels, the Party committee of Chinhua District paid great attention to intensified training and education for their benefit. In August last year, the district Party committee held a line-education study class with the participation of over 600 women cadres. They were organized to study books of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and study the Party's basic line and the history of two-line struggle within the Party. The counter-revolutionary revisionist line advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers was also criticized. The broad masses of women cadres were enabled to further enhance their line-struggle consciousness and strengthen their determination to do a good job where women's work is concerned.

Hsü Fen-hua, a female member of the standing committee of the P'uchiang hsien Party committee originally lacked confidence in the handling of work related to women. Later, through line-education and investigation and penetrating study at basic levels, she saw the importance of such work. She strengthened her confidence in the proper performance of the task. For over a year, she made the rounds at most of the communes of the hsien to get at the ideological and work conditions of basic-level women cadres. She engaged them in heart-to-heart talks. She gave them the benefit of patient ideological education. Women cadres at various levels in the whole hsien were universally taught to raise their consciousness of continuous revolution. Women-related work was done to increasing perfection. It was marked by a new invigorating atmosphere.

With the help of the district- and hsien-level Party organizations, Tai Hsiang-mei, deputy secretary of the Party branch of Ch'inchien brigade, overcame difficulties stemming from a low cultural level and the pressure of work.

She seriously studied Chairman Mao's philosophical concepts and consciously remolded her world outlook. Under her inspiration, the broad masses of female commune members of this brigade took up studies. An impetus was given to the continuous deepening of the mass campaign for the study of philosophy.

The Party committee of Chinhua District urges Party organizations at various levels to place full trust in women cadres, give them a free hand in training on the forefront of the three major revolutionary struggles and fully promote their role in leading squads at various levels. The aim was to boost their courage to take up revolutionary burdens.

The Party committee of Hsiaots'un commune, Ch'U hsien, assigned female committee member Wu Pai-mei to the task of purging the class ranks. At first, some comrades were worried. The Party committee held that one was not born with ready-made skills and must go through training in practice to become skilled. She must therefore be boldly set to work. Wu Pa-mei assiduously studied Chairman Mao's thought, fully aroused the masses and made penetrating investigations and studies. She made a correct distinction between two different types of contradictions and carried out the Party's policy on a solid basis. She dealt a smashing blow to a handful of class enemies. In class struggle, she raised her consciousness and acquired more skills.

Lou Ho-lien, deputy secretary of the Party branch of Houfan brigade, Iwu hsien, was a new cadre who distinguished herself in the great proletarian cultural revolution. To carry out on a solid basis the "8-point code" put forward by Chairman Mao, she led a "detachment of iron women" to take an active role in the three major revolutionary struggles. They grappled with the class enemy and with erroneous ideas and overcame multiple difficulties. At last, they succeeded in cultivating high-yield experimental rice plots and overcoming drought, insect pests, disease and other natural calamities. A bumper harvest was achieved. Per-mow output for one quarter reached 980 catties. In the course of production struggle and scientific experiment, they not only got tempered politically but also learned to do such farm work as selecting strains, breeding seedlings, transplanting seedlings, tilling, manure-dressing, pest extermination, etc., and learned some laws governing a high and stable rice yield.

The Party committee of Chinhua District also made a point of handling properly the advanced typical examples in women-related work and summing up and popularizing relevant experience. Yangchia brigade of Chinhua hsien made a relatively good job of work for women. To sum up and popularize the experience of this typical example, the secretary and a deputy secretary of the district Party committee went deep into the midst of this brigade to help sum up experience. After the experience of this advanced typical example was popularized throughout the district, a great boost was given to women-related work on various fronts. The Chinhua District Party Committee also cited Shanghua brigade of Lanhsi hsien; the "Detachment of Iron Women" of Houfan brigade, Iwu hsien; Pu Ken-hsiang, deputy secretary

of the Party branch of Tunghsin brigade, Tungyang hsien; and other advanced units and progressive individuals. An effective boost was given to the further unfolding of women-related work throughout the district. In the battle of making revolution and stimulating production, the broad masses of women cadres and women have given full play to their role of "doing half of the work in the world."

* * *

Chinese Women Cadres Make Great Contributions

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 1, 1972)

women have made important contributions in the political, economic and cultural life of new china and their consciousness of class struggle, the struggle between the two lines and of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat has risen during the great proletarian cultural revolution. here are stories about women in positions of responsibility.

woman cadre maintains close contact with masses

the penhsi area of liaoning province, northeast china, was hit by a downpour last year. the mud and debris swept down by the mountain torrents covered over 10,000 tons of iron ore on a chute in the nanfen open-cut iron mine of the penhsi iron and steel company. if this iron ore were then used, the mud and debris would affect normal operation of the ore dressing equipment. but if it were not moved, there would be no room for iron ore dug later. woman cadre shih heng-ching, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the iron and steel company, immediately went to the mine and called a meeting of cadres and veteran workers to work out emergency measures. they agreed to move the contaminated ore for the time being. shih heng-ching led the cadres and workers in selecting a new site and organized the transport. production promptly returned to normal.

shih heng-ching was formerly a lathe turner. she defended and implemented chairman mao's revolutionary line and struggled against a handful of class enemies in the storms of the great proletarian cultural revolution. she was elected vice-chairman of the company revolutionary committee by the workers in recognition of her merits.

in line with chairman mao's teaching "having close ties with the masses is most fundamental in reforming state organs", shih heng-ching has retained the fine qualities of the working people and maintains close contact with them. the company was once assigned to trial-produce a new product quickly. she went to the workshops to work and study with the workers. their greatest difficulty was the lack of over 100 machine tools. someone suggested borrowing from other units. shih heng-ching organized the cadres and workers to study chairman mao's teaching on self-reliance and mobilized them to make technical innovations and turn out the needed equipment. working together, they produced the machine tools in a short period and fulfilled their assignment in time.

wherever she goes, shih heng-ching pays attention to the political progress of the workers and shows concern for their well-being. she is highly respected by the workers.

woman commune party committee secretary leads fight against drought

thirty-year-old rural cadre hsu yueh-hsing was transferred to the chungchiapu people's commune last year and became the commune's party committee secretary.

she made down-to-earth investigations with commune cadres to find ways to transform this mountain area.

there were signs of drought in many production teams before last year's summer harvesting and planting. hsu yueh-hsing mobilized all the commune cadres to go to production brigades and teams to help the people find water. she heard of a cave from which a small amount of water trickled. she suspected that a bigger source might be found in the cave. an veteran poor peasant told her that there was a big underground river in the cave which links up with another cave half-way up the mountain.

she led a group of commune members in tracing the water to its source and found the cave half-way up the mountain. she decided to follow the stream into the cave. some commune members tried to dissuade her, saying that there might be centipedes and poisonous snakes and that women had better not enter it. hsu yueh-hsing laughed and said: "what the men comrades can accomplish, the women comrades can, too." once inside, they found the ground was uneven and the water deep. one slip and a person would fall into deep water. she and the other commune members finally completed their survey. the brigade party branch immediately organized the commune members to dam the water and raise the water level. they also dug a ditch to lead the water to irrigate 20 hectares of arid fields.

hsu yueh-hsing led commune members in locating more than 100 sources of water and 38 hidden waterways that could be used for irrigation. they defeated the drought and got a bumper harvest of early rice.

veteran worker dedicates herself to revolution in education

yen fen-ling was a weaver of the shanghai no. 2 cotton mill. in response to chairman mao's call, she two years ago led a worker mao tsetung thought propaganda team to the kuanghsin road no. 2 middle school in the puto district. she later became secretary of the school party branch. a veteran worker who had suffered from oppression and exploitation by capitalists before liberation, she is now leading the school's more than 1,000 revolutionary teachers and students in making the revolution in education. she often says to members of the propaganda team: "we must live up to the expectations of the party and chairman mao. we must pass on to the teachers and students the advanced thinking and fine style of work of the working class, do a good job of struggle-criticism-transformation in the superstructure, and arm the successors to the proletarian revolution with mao tsetung thought."

a group of students from the school went to the no. 2 cotton mill for training last november. a metal worker asked a student to calculate the volume of a hollow, cylindrical machine part. the student tried several times without success. yen fen-ling felt she had not done her work well when she heard of this. following chairman mao's teaching "in all its work the school should aim at transforming the student's ideology", she and other committee members of the party branch made an analysis and came to the conclusion that the incident showed that some of the students did not study well because they had not yet grasped the concept of studying for the sake of the

revolution. they then organized the students to study chairman mao's relevant teachings, and criticize the absurdity that "study is useless" which liu shao-chi and other political swindlers had spread. after this study and criticism, the students studied and worked harder. inspired by the motto "study for the revolution", they were determined to serve the people better.

working conscientiously to apply the party's policies on intellectuals, yen fen-ling warm-heartedly helps the teachers remould their world outlook. a young teacher named wang ju-liang was born in a family of poor peasants. he is a college graduate and is eager to make progress politically. the party branch put him in charge of a class which was lagging behind. yen fen-ling helped him analyse problems and solve them with chairman mao's philosophic thinking. she encouraged him to remould his world outlook and work hard to help the class progress. his class soon improved.

as the revolution in education goes deeper, the teachers have made marked progress in teaching and the students have made advances in their studies.

MODEL SCHOOL TEACHER

Good School Teacher in Southwest Minority Village

(NCNA-English Kunming, Mar. 1, 1972)

many stories are told in a southwest china border region about how tsou yen-ching wholeheartedly serves the local kutsung people as a teacher.

tsou yen-ching came to namiho, a mountain village in chinping county of yunnan province, when he finished normal school in a city in 1959. crossing mountains and streams, he travelled three days from the county seat to reach the village on the fringe of a virgin forest.

unable to bear brutal oppression and persecution by the reactionary ruling classes in old china, the kutsungs, one of china's smallest minority nationalities, fled into the forest and led a nomadic life as hunters. after liberation, the party and people's government spent several years locating all 2,000 survivors in the forest and helping them settle in the village.

when news of the arrival of a school teacher sent by chairman mao spread, villagers sent fruit wine and meat to greet tsou yen-ching as a distinguished guest. but how could he teach when he did not understand the kutsung language? and could he get used to the

mountain life? learning of his worries, wang lao-erh, member of the local party branch committee, took the young teacher to the forest. he showed the young man the thatched huts once occupied by the kutsung people and asked him to taste the wild berries and vegetables that the kutsung people used to eat. he described their suffering in the old society in contrast with their present happy life. all this stirred tsou yen-ching to overcome all difficulties and devote himself to serving the minority people.

he made a serious study of chairman mao's works and set about remoulding his world outlook. he modestly learned the kutsung language from the villagers and in time became fluent. he worked with the kutsung people in the fields and on the mountains, and at the same time propagated chairman mao's revolutionary line on education. inspired by his enthusiasm, the villagers helped him set up a school.

some villagers came down with dysentery or influenza soon after the school opened. the class enemies tried to arouse superstitious ideas, saying: "the village has a new-comer, a man of han nationality, who has set up a school. now the village is haunted by ghosts who make people sick. only when the children are taken out of the school and villagers go back to forest will people get well." some people were taken in and kept their children away from the school. wang lao-erh saw through the class enemies' plot and sent for a doctor.

tsou yen-ching moved in with a family all of whose members had fallen ill. he cooked for them and nursed them back to health. others who were sick also recovered. facts showed the kutsung people the truth and exposed the class enemy. the primary school resumed and the pupils came back.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, tsou yen-ching conscientiously studied chairman mao's teachings on educational revolution. he often made social investigations among the local people and constantly improved teaching methods. he compiled teaching material on the geography, production and history of the locality. the pupils learned readily.

tsou yen-ching taught his pupils how to grow vegetables in the course on agriculture. this was a new skill to the kutsung people. he reclaimed a plot of wasteland behind the school and got vegetable seeds from other parts of china. he carefully taught the pupils the whole process from sowing to cultivation. now many varieties of vegetable are being grown.

most of the fields are far from the villages. at busy farming times kutsung peasants move with their families to make-shift sheds near the fields where adults do farm work and children tend cattle and horses. tsou yen-ching goes with them. he takes part in collective farm work by day and teaches the pupils in the evening. as a result, all the school-age children in the villages are studying.

tsou yen-ching also set up an evening political school for the adults to teach them politics and literacy. the kutsung people are now studying chairman mao's works in their homes or during work break.

he has developed deep class feelings for the kutsung people in the course of these 12 years. he has seen the rapid maturing of the first generation of well-educated workers imbued with socialist consciousness by mao tsetung thought in the mountain villages. some of his pupils are now in the people's liberation army defending the frontier, some are college students, others bookkeepers and work point recorders of the production brigades and still others teachers. gone are the days when the kutsung people had to record information by carving signs on slips of wood.

COAL MINING

New Coal Center in East China Province

(NCNA-English Hofei, Mar. 1, 1972)

a newly rising coal centre on a plain north of the huai river has been set up in the east china province of anhwei. ten pairs of shafts have gone into operation in the past decade and more. coal output has risen 20 per cent every year since 1968.

a flourishing city with many multi-storied buildings crisscrossed by roads have risen on formerly denuded hillslopes in the center of the coalfield. small and medium factories turning out mining machinery, chemicals, knitwear, pharmaceutics, miners' lamps, coking coal and foodstuffs have gone up. a local industry to serve mining and the needs of people's daily life is taking shape.

the party paid great attention to the construction of the coalfield. two geological prospecting teams were sent in 1955 to make a detailed general survey. inspired by the party's general line of going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism, workers, cadres and technicians from various parts of the province and the country started work in 1958 to exploit the coalfield.

shifting sand and underground water presented great difficulties. as soon as a shaft was sunk, fine sand and water poured in that were difficult to remove. in sinking the no. 1 shaft, miner li an-wen was buried to the neck in shifting sand after he had dug some 20 metres. his workmates quickly rescued him. they drew lessons from each failure. finally they found ways to cope with the shifting sand.

when the number two shaft approached the layer of shifting sand the builders bent heavy rails into rings which were fenced in several hundred small iron rails and set underground. they were forced down layer by layer through the 80 centimetre-thick layer of shifting sand and driven into the clay layer beneath.

the amount of underground water increased as the shaft went deeper. it was like a heavy shower and drenched the workers to the skin though they wore raincoats. but they kept up a stiff pace, digging and making blast holes. the first pairs of vertical shafts were at last completed.

the workers later used improvised methods -- lowering tubular piles with the aid of vibration and freezing the shifting sand layer while sinking the shafts -- to defeat the sand and underground water in digging more shafts. three pairs of modern shafts went into production by the end of 1969.

construction of the huaipei coal mines is guided by the general line for building socialism. many projects were started by improvised methods which later were switched over to modern ones and expansion continued without suspending production, according to the principle of achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results.

the shenchuang mine is one of the three pairs of shafts that first went into operation. started at the beginning of 1959, the project was completed and put into production in just ten months. constant efforts have been made to improve the production system without affecting normal output. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers and staff members, led by the mine party and revolutionary committees, relied on their own efforts to enlarge their mine. working day and night, they first enlarged the main shafts and then the air shafts.

the shenchuang mine has changed its small pits into modern medium-sized ones. electric locomotives instead of hand labour are used to haul mine cars. large depots equipped with belt conveyors have gone up on the surface. output has risen by a big margin.

the changchuang mine with rich deposits of coking coal should have a dressing plant as originally designed. prior to the cultural revolution, however, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in the coal industry spread such counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies as "a coal mine should give all its attention to extracting more coal, and not worry about dressing coal." under this influence, no serious effort was made to supply the dressing plant with the necessary equipment. during the cultural revolution, the miners, who were determined to give more effective support to the iron and steel industry, decided to rely on their own efforts and complete the equipment for the plant. starting in 1969, they produces what was lacking, some 80 per cent of the equipment needed. this made it possible for the dressing plant to go into production promptly. coal output last year was more than fifty per cent above the designed annual capacity of 600,000 tons. the dressing plant also exceeded its production target.

as the coal mines grew, the number of the workers in the city rose to double the figure in 1965. nurtured by mao tsetung thought, they have continuously heightened their political consciousness and make greater contributions to the state.

the no. 325 geological prospecting team, a vanguard team in the province, was among the first arrivals

on the coal field. it drilled over 2,000 holes and 500,000 metres of tunneling in the past decade and located a great amount of coal. the team's no. 26 drilling group is an advanced collective. the group leader wang wen-fa, a vigorous young worker, has worked on the plain for 15 years. the deputy leader chao chin-tien, who took part in the huai-hai battles in this area during the war of liberation, came to work in 1956, after he was demobilized.

one winter night they completed a drilling project. the convention was not to move the drilling machine to a new site on such a cold night. but in order to get a head start on the next day's work, they carried by hand their driller, tools and steel pipes, totalling five to six tons in weight, to a new site. in this spirit of racing against time they fulfilled their drilling target in just 26 days instead of three months as scheduled.

cheng yu-chin, party branch secretary of a work team, fled famine and went begging as a child in the old society. the great leader chairman mao saved him from the abyss of misery. thanks to education by the party, he became an advanced miner. he attended the ninth party congress in 1969 and had the honour to see chairman mao. he is now a member of the anhwei provincial party committee and standing committee member of the huaipei municipal party committee. he acts in line with chairman mao's teaching that new cadres should not divorce themselves from productive labour while performing their duties, and forges close links with the masses. as soon as he returned to the mine one day last may from a meeting in the provincial capital, he proceeded to go down the shaft to work though it was already dusk. the miners tried to dissuade him but to no avail. the masses praise him as a good cadre educated by chairman mao.

MEDICINE

East China Hospital Saves Woman Worker, Victim of Serious Electric Shock

(NCNA-English Foochow, Mar. 1, 1972)

the medical workers of the fukien provincial people's hospital in east china recently saved a woman worker whose heartbeat was stopped by a serious electric shock and restored 37 minutes later.

lin mei-ying, a worker at an electrical machinery plant in foochow, was struck by high voltage current on december 8 of last year. she went into convulsions and then her breathing and heartbeat stopped.

as soon as she was taken to hospital, an emergency medical group under the leadership of the hospital party committee and the revolutionary committee started efforts to revive her. by then, the breathing and heartbeat had

stopped for more than ten minutes. the pupils of the eyes were dilated and fixed and the skin blue. clinically, she appeared dead. the medical workers did external cardiac massage, artificial respiration and oxygen therapy. but the heartbeat was not restored.

the surgeons opened the chest for direct cardiac massage and gave injections directly into the heart. after three minutes of massage, the patient's heart went into ventricular fibrillation. the medical workers were pleased at this turn for the better, but had to eliminate the fibrillation to recover a normal heartbeat.

while continuing heart massage, the surgeons gave an adrenaline injection. some medical literature warns of danger in administering such a drug to a patient in electric shock. they analyzed this from the dialectical viewpoint that one divides into two. adrenaline could increase the force of contraction of the heart and raise the blood pressure, this was the favourable aspect. on the other hand, it might accelerate or magnify the heart tremor, this was the unfavourable aspect. they concentrated on using the favourable factor and overcoming the unfavourable one. they therefore added another drug to overcome the negative factor. one minute after the injection, lin mei-ying's heart, which had stopped beating for 37 minutes, began to throb feebly. five minutes later the patient started to regain natural respiration. then the heartbeat became somewhat stronger and the feeble pulse could be counted.

but the medical workers had further difficulties. the patient's heartbeat remained very feeble, blood pressure was not stable and she required auxiliary artificial respiration. she was still in a deep coma in a critical condition. lin mei-ying was put in a hyperbaric oxygen chamber for emergency treatment. the atmospheric pressure in the chamber was high and people were normally not allowed to work there beyond five hours. but the people doing the intensive care of the patient should not be changed. they kept working more than nine hours despite the strain.

lin mei-ying regained consciousness on the seventh day.

however, she had virtually no resistance to infection. she developed bacterial and generalized diffuse fungal infection. she was in mortal danger. the hospital party committee promptly encouraged the medical workers to combine western and traditional chinese medicine to save the patient. the medical personnel took a x-ray machine, an electro-cardiograph and a super-sonic diagnostic set to the patient to make all necessary check-ups promptly. meanwhile, acupuncture treatment was given. all the medicine required for emergency treatment was provided by the dispensaries of both traditional chinese and western medicine. almost the whole staff was involved in saving the patient.

the hospital received assistance from many quarters. doctors in peking, shanghai and other hospitals supplied information and suggestions based on their clinical experience by telephone. hospitals in foochow dispatched doctors to take part in consultation.

the patient's fellow workers, imbued with deep proletarian feelings, showed constant concern about her. they donated blood when they learned a blood transfusion was required.

as a result of help from many quarters and careful treatment and nursing by the hospital's staff, lin mei-ying tided over one danger after another. her temperature, pulse, respiration and blood pressure gradually returned to normal. she is putting on weight and can move around.

her father, a veteran worker, said: "only in new china under the wise leadership of chairman mao could my daughter be saved from the grip of death." she said: "chairman mao has given me a new lease on life. i will study chairman mao's works hard, do my best in grasping revolution and promoting production, and devote myself to the service of the people."

WATER CONSERVATION

East China Province Builds More Water Conservation Works

(NCNA-English Hofei, Mar. 1, 1972)

people of east china's anhwei province have undertaken large-scale water conservancy works in the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

they have built more than 3,000 big, medium and small reservoirs and 2,700 electric pumping stations for irrigation and drainage. starting from scratch, the province now has irrigation and drainage machinery with a combined capacity of 1.2 million horse-power. they have also built more than one million ponds, sunk 95,000 wells, dug numerous ditches and built many small hydro-electric power stations. the irrigated acreage now accounts for half of the total arable land, and 1.7 million hectares give high, stable yield irrespective of drought and excessive rains, as against only one million hectares before the great proletarian cultural revolution.

more water conservancy works increase the capability to resist natural disasters and help bring good harvests. the people of the province got a good harvest last year despite of a serious drought. total grain output hit an all-time high, 39.8 per cent higher than 1965, the year before the cultural revolution, or double the early post-liberation figure.

traversed by the yangtze and huai rivers, the province has a mild climate and rich water resources. but before liberation, the reactionary ruling

classes neglected water conservancy work. as a result, floods, waterlogging and drought brought untold misery to the people. a flood in 1931 submerged 5.2 million hectares of farmland and drowned tens of thousands of people.

the great leader chairman mao and the chinese communist party show great concern for the people of the province. the state appropriates a large sum every year to help the people build water conservancy projects. adhering to chairman mao's teachings "irrigation is the lifeblood of agriculture" and "the huai river must be harnessed", the people have built four big reservoirs and the pi-shih-hang big irrigation system. the dykes of the huai river have been strengthened and heightened to control flood. other projects have also been built to increase water storage capacity. in addition, the commune members throughout the province have undertaken numerous small water conservancy projects by relying on the collective economy and through self-reliance. all this has helped enlarge the acreage that can resist drought or excessive rain.

investigation groups have been formed under the guidance of the party organizations and the revolutionary committees at various levels in the province since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution. the groups mapped out all-round plans for building water conservancy projects and expanding agriculture after making large-scale investigations into the flow of the rivers, the natural conditions in their basins, the water conservancy projects and their management.

with soaring enthusiasm, more than seven million people have taken part in the projects every year since the cultural revolution began. in the last six years, they built 1,626 small and medium-sized reservoirs, equivalent to the total built in the 16 years before the cultural revolution. they also constructed over 2,200 electric drainage and irrigation stations, repaired 10,000 ponds, sank 56,000 wells and created 650,000 hectares of farmland ensuring good harvests despite of drought or excessive rain.

there was a sharp struggle between the two classes and two lines in the course of the water conservancy construction. inspired by the general line for building socialism formulated by chairman mao, the people in anhwei launched a mass drive to build irrigation projects in 1958 and made tremendous achievements. but between 1960 and 1962 when china encountered temporary difficulties, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and company did their utmost to sabotage water conservancy construction. they ordered the construction of many projects to be stopped and prevented the people from linking the major projects with auxiliary ones to form complete irrigation and drainage systems.

the people of shucheng and luchiang counties worked hard and built a big reservoir in three years beginning in 1958. but they were prevented by liu shao-chi's agents from digging a trunk canal to bring water from the reservoir to farmland.

in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the cadres and masses in the two counties criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by

liu shao-chi and company. work on the canal resumed in october of 1966. after two years of hard work, the people of the two counties completed a 80-kilometre-long trunk irrigation canal and more than two hundred projects attached to it including sluices and aqueducts, involving 10 million cubic metres of earthwork. this canal alone irrigates some 61,000 hectares of farmland on rolling hills.

since the beginning of 1966, the people on the plain north of the huai river have completed a man-made waterway, the new pienho river, which is 135.8 kilometres long and 90 to 115 metres wide at the bottom. they have also widened the toho river from its original width of 30 metres to 70 metres at its bottom. these two projects have basically eliminated the threat of inundation and waterlogging to some one million hectares of farmland in the 14 counties in the region.

the builders have displayed their wisdom in the construction. in building a 1,000-metre long and 27-metre high aqueduct, the cadres and masses in liuan county successfully solved the technical problems involved in lifting building material and pouring concrete. they poured about ten thousand tons of concrete in building the double-arch aqueduct with long spans between the piers. they finished the project in only eight months. the aqueduct can carry a flow of 28 cubic metres of water per second and is navigable for boats up to 20 tons. it leads water to irrigate more than 26,000 hectares of farmland.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

South China Mountainous Area Transformed

(NCNA-English Nanning, Feb. 29, 1972)

a once poor south china mountainous area is now dotted with 170 small hydro-electric stations and 1,200 water turbine pumping stations to irrigate 60,000 hectares of land, 18.4 times the irrigated acreage in the early post-liberation days. many small factories producing farm machines, hardware, chemical fertilizer, cement and sugar, and processing farm and side-line produce have been set up in various counties and communes.

this mountainous area in the southern part of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region are inhabited by people of chuang, yao, ching, han and other nationalities. responding to chairman mao's call "transform china in the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains", the local people worked hard to turn the 10,000-square-kilometre mountainous region into a prosperous socialist new area after the example of the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture. through education in ideology and political line carried out since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the

people have been fired with even greater revolutionary enthusiasm to develop production through self-reliance and hard struggle.

rocky chinchou county, situated in the eastern part of the shihwanta mountains, used to be a poor area. during the cultural revolution, the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres studied chairman mao's teaching "only socialism can save china", criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and other swindlers and persisted in taking the socialist road. they launched a new upsurge in building water conservancy projects and creating farmland. in the four years from 1968 to 1971, they built over 4,000 small and medium projects, raised the water storage capacity by 200 million cubic metres and expanded the irrigated area to 32,000 hectares, 70 per cent more than in 1965, the year before the cultural revolution. they have got good grain harvests year after year.

the turbulent mingchiang river and its tributaries run through shangszu county which suffered from drought and waterlogging alternately. during the cultural revolution, leading members of the county party and revolutionary committees went to the frontline of production and led the cadres, technicians and poor and lower-middle peasants in building water conservancy projects on the river. they built ten dams and installed 99 water turbine pumps. they dug 13 trunk canals and many ditches totalling 150 kilometres long which wind across hundreds of slopes to bring water to a large acreage of dry land. as a result, they have got good harvests for years running. the county was hit last year by the worst drought in 30 years, but it still reaped a good harvest, ten per cent bigger than that of 1970.

the four counties of the area have built a total of over 10,000 small, medium and big water conservancy projects. their irrigated acreage last year was 60 per cent more than the 1965 figure. total grain output last year was 53 per cent greater than that of 1965 and 2.5 times the pre-liberation figure.

the cadres and people have also developed forestry, animal husbandry, side-line production and fisheries by utilizing the rich natural resources, while firmly grasping grain production. the tunghsing autonomous county has afforested an additional 33,300 hectares with firs, pines, anise, rubber, tea oil, tung oil and other trees. this has brought the county's total afforested area to 100,000 hectares, 40 per cent more than the 1965 figure or nearly three times the pre-liberation figure. output of anise and cinnamon is now 2,000 tons and 2,500 tons respectively as against 1,000 tons and 1,500 tons before the cultural revolution.

the entire shihwanta mountainous area last year had 413,000 hectares of forests, 30 per cent more than the 1965 figure and 2.2 times the 1949 figure. animal husbandry has also made big headway. the four counties last year raised 550,000 pigs, 94 per cent more than 1965 and 3.8 times the 1949 figure. tobacco, tea, fruit, sugar-cane, mulberry and medicinal herbs were planted on 13,300 hectares, 11 times the 1965 acreage.

Central China Hsien Makes Progress in Learning from Tachai

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Feb. 29, 1972)

hsinhsiang county of central china's honan province has got good harvests of grain and cotton for years running. per hectare grain yield in 1971 averaged 4.39 tons and ginned cotton 0.98 ton. this is due to the efforts made by the cadres and masses of the county in response to the great leader chairman mao's call "in agriculture, learn from tachai" and to implement the principle "grasp revolution, promote production".

hsinhsiang county, situated on the abandoned course of the yellow river, had poor soil and was subject to drought or waterlogging before liberation. agricultural production increased considerably after liberation, thanks to improvements made on farming conditions. chairman mao inspected the chiliying people's commune in this county in 1958. this greatly encouraged the people of the whole county, and grain output per hectare that year hit an all time high.

chairman mao's great call "in agriculture, learning from tachai" in 1964 indicated the orientation for the people of the county in building a new socialist countryside. a mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, was started. but the movement was later undermined by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and company.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revolutionary masses and cadres of the county denounced the crimes committed by liu shao-chi and company in sabotaging the movement to learn from tachai. after its establishment, the county revolutionary committee summarized the struggle between the two lines in the movement and realized that if it wanted to draw on tachai's experience with good results, it should arm the masses and cadres with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, take a firm hold of class struggle and adhere to the principle of grasping revolution and promoting production as tachai had done. the county revolutionary committee thus strengthened its leadership in the mass movement to learn from tachai.

chairman mao teaches: "unite for one purpose, that is, the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. this must be fully achieved in every factory, village, office and school." acting on this teaching, the county revolutionary committee sent more than 200 cadres to investigate class struggle in some production teams. the cadres boldly aroused the masses to bring a handful of class enemies into the open. the sabotage by the enemies was frustrated. meanwhile, the cadres helped consolidate the primary party organizations in connection with education in ideology and political line. as a result, the county's mass movement to learn from tachai developed vigorously.

in learning from tachai, the county party committee and revolutionary committee persisted in educating the peasants in marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, constantly fostered socialist ideas and criticized

capitalist tendencies. the painstaking political and ideological work brought into full play the peasants' enthusiasm for developing socialist agriculture. the kuaitsunying brigade of the takuai people's commune was hit by a serious flood in august of 1970 and all the crops were affected. but in the revolutionary spirit shown by the tachai people in combatting natural disasters, the poor and lower-middle peasants set the flattened rice and maize to rights, applied adequate fertilizer and managed the fields carefully. as a result they reaped a fairly good harvest and delivered and sold 75 tons of grain to the state that year.

the county unfolded a campaign for farmland capital construction centred on digging wells, ditches and canals to extend irrigation, prevent waterlogging and improve alkali soils. it has sunk 2,400 wells, dug, dredged or repaired 2,400 ditches and canals, and levelled 16,660 hectares of farmland since the cultural revolution. the irrigated area was greatly expanded. at the same time, most of the alkali soil was improved owing to the lowering of the water table brought about by the water control works.

eighty per cent of the hungmen commune's 3,330 hectares of farmland used to be alkaline. during the cultural revolution, the commune party committee aroused the masses to improve soil and organized special groups of veteran peasants, cadres and technicians to work on the project. after three years of hard work, the commune members removed a huge quantity of alkali-concentrated crusts and dug 1,100 irrigation and drainage ditches which involved over five million cubic metres of earthwork. the commune has become a granary.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Doctors Visit Homeland of Norman Bethune

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 1, 1972)

following is a story on a friendly visit by two chinese doctors to canada, homeland of dr. norman bethune:

china and canada are separated by the vast pacific ocean but the people of the two countries are closely linked by bonds of friendship. the seeds of friendship sown by dr. norman bethune, the great internationalist fighter, in the difficult days of the chinese revolution over 30 years ago have now blossomed in the hearts of the two peoples. chinese doctors chen wen-chieh and ha hsien-wen were invited to visit canada last november. they were accorded a warm welcome and friendly hospitality everywhere they went. the visit left them unforgettable impressions.

bonds of friendship between chinese and canadian peoples

dr. norman bethune had worked at mcgill university and its affiliated royal victoria hospital. on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the founding of the university last year, a "mcgill symposium to honour the late dr. norman bethune" was held as part of the celebrations and as an expression of the canadian people's respect for and memory of him. the representatives of chinese medical workers were invited especially to take part in the celebrations. on november 25, the flags of china and canada were mounted on the rostrum of the mcgill university hall where the symposium took place. chen wen-chieh and ha hsien-wen mounted the rostrum amidst warm applause. a close friend of dr. bethune spoke of the latter's glorious life, his contributions to the spanish war against fascism and the chinese war of resistance against japan, and his unremitting struggle for the just cause of mankind. the chinese doctors were invited to make a report on the medical and health work in new china. some canadian friends who had visited new china also spoke of her achievements. on the same evening, dr. r.e. bell, principal of mcgill university, gave a dinner to welcome the chinese guests, and presented them with a portrait made by dr. bethune of himself, dearly kept for dozens of years by one of his friends.

at the celebrations, the chinese doctors thanked the canadian people for their concern and support for the chinese revolutionary struggle. doctor chen wen-chieh said, "dr. bethune came to china in the difficult times of the chinese revolution to help in our war of resistance against japan, to which he gave his precious life. our great leader chairman mao spoke highly of his internationalist spirit, and called on us to learn from him. the chinese medical workers and chinese people have always taken dr. bethune as a model. today, having come to dr. bethune's native land and to his alma mater, we

are filled with greater inspiration to learn from him." he expressed the wish that the friendship and scientific and cultural contacts between the peoples and medical workers of china and canada will be strengthened from day to day.

when the chinese doctors visited the sacre-coeur hospital where dr. bethune once worked, they were warmly welcomed by its director of the board, superintendent and doctors. two retired old nurses especially went to the hospital that day, and in their former uniforms, welcomed the chinese doctors in the wards. they are proud of having worked together with dr. bethune. during a visit to the university of toronto which dr. bethune had attended, the chinese guests were presented as souvenirs with four replicas of progress reports on bethune's studies. the mayor of gravenhurst city, dr. bethune's hometown, accompanied the chinese guests to see the road named "bethune drive" and the house where bethune once lived. complete strangers as they were, the chinese visitors received a warm welcome from the present occupants and a signed photo of the house.

the establishment of a bethune memorial committee, sponsored and organized by well-known canadian medical figures and former close friends of dr. bethune, was announced last november 24 in montreal city to the delight of many canadian friends. dr. bell told the chinese friends that dr. bethune was a well-known hero in china, and was beginning to be likewise in canada.

like a reunion of old friends

on their trip to saskatchewan province, the chinese doctors landed at regina airport at 10 p.m. amid a snow-storm with a temperature 30 degrees below zero centigrade. what struck them as soon as they left the cabin was a welcoming crowd of canadian friends waiting in the snow with a streamer inscribed in both english and chinese, "warm welcome to the visit of chinese doctors to regina". the new acquaintances exchanged hearty handshakes as if between old friends, the warmth of friendship driving away the wintry night cold.

during their stay, the chinese guests were hospitably received everywhere. lucien lamoureux, speaker of the house of commons and director of the board of the ottawa general hospital, gave a dinner in their honour. in a toast, he expressed the hope that the two peoples would increase their friendly contacts and cultural and academic exchanges. he hoped in particular that the medical workers of the two countries would cooperate in researches to fight against tumours and some other diseases for the benefit of mankind. maurice leclair, deputy minister of national health, showed great interest in chinese "barefoot doctors", asking in detail about their training and their work in remote areas, and also about the shorter system of medical education. other government officials who met the chinese guests extended congratulations on china's great victory in the restoration of all her legitimate rights in the united nations.

many canadian friends played hosts to the guests from afar. a professor of the political department of saskatchewan university and his wife carefully studied a book on chinese cookery and personally prepared a meal in the chinese style. their hearty hospitality was deeply appreciated by the chinese guests.

to make joint contributions to medical science

reports made by the chinese doctors on medical and health achievements in china aroused public interest throughout canada. after every report, many among the audience thronged around the chinese doctors, shaking their hands, presenting gifts or getting their signatures. the audiences showed special interest in the new method of acupuncture anesthesia. many asked for reference books or discussed clinical experiences.

during their tour of four canadian provinces, the chinese doctors gave reports and showed films and slides on new chinese acupuncture technique on 16 occasions. many television and broadcasting stations interviewed them while film and television authorities asked permission to have copies made of the documentary "acupuncture anesthesia". the freshmen of the medical college of saskatchewan province invited them to give a lecture on the principle of new china's health work.

at the request of six student organizations of mcgill university, a chinese doctor made a special report on how to learn.from dr. bethune. he told the canadian friends, "compared with the backward medical and health situation in old china in pre-liberation days, we have achieved relatively great progress, but what has been done is far from being sufficient to meet the demands and needs of the people. for many of the diseases endangering people's health and impairing labour power, we lack enough effective measures for full prevention and treatment. a great number of theoretical problems also remain unsolved. while exploring our traditional medicine and pharmacology, we will also learn from the advanced experiences of other countries. chinese medical workers and our canadian colleagues have between them a long history of friendly contacts and professional exchanges. we will learn from all peoples of the world. adhering to chairman mao's instructions, we will continue our revolution, and keep on advancing so as to make due contributions to the health of mankind and to the development of medical sciences."

separated as they are by the vast pacific ocean, the chinese and canadian peoples are united by bonds of friendship. after the two chinese doctors returned to peking, letters followed in their wake from canada, recalling friendly gatherings there or telling them that chinese acupuncture anesthesia has become a current topic even in remote towns. professor phil gold of mcgill university enclosed information on his research in carcino-embryonic antigen. he wrote, "i trust that the foregoing information will be helpful to you in the investigations underway. should any further information be required, please do not hesitate to call upon me. i am delighted to have had this opportunity of establishing an association with our colleagues in china and hope that this will be fruitful in future."

CHINA AND DENMARK

Danish Government Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Mar. 1, 1972)

the danish government delegation led by erling jensen, minister of commerce of denmark, wound up its visit to kwangchow and left for shanghai by air today.

the delegation arrived here on february 28 for a visit to china on invitation. during their stay in kwangchow, the danish guests went sightseeing of the city, visited a hospital and a rural people's commune and attended a theatrical performance. they were honoured at a banquet given by lin li-ming, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee.

upon its arrival in and departure from kwangchow, the danish delegation was met and seen off by leading members of the provincial revolutionary committee and other organizations concerned including kou ching-yen, yen yi-chun and yuan ke-ming.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese "Haguruma" (Gear) Theater Leaves Sian for Nanking

(NCNA-English Sian, Mar. 1, 1972)

the japanese "haguruma" (gear) theatre led by natsuko fujikawa left here for nanking by train today.

while in sian, the theatre presented the full-length modern drama "raging waves" and three one-act plays "a town in the lower reaches of the river", "the japanese revolution is sure to win" and "flames of wrath in okinawa". their excellent performances which were full of militant spirit and revolutionary enthusiasm, were warmly received by the audiences.

the japanese friends visited northwest china no. 1 cotton mill, the sian modern drama theatre and the site of the liaison offices of the eighth route army in sian and held discussions and a get-together with local workers and artistes.

the japanese friends were given a warm send-off at the railway station by leading members of the shensi provincial revolutionary committee, the sian municipal revolutionary committee and other departments concerned, including li chien-ping, li kuang-jen, lu man, hsiang tan and hsieh pang-ting, as well as several hundred local workers, peasants, soldiers and artistes.

MALAYSIA

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Supports Zimbabwe People's Struggle

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 1, 1972)

the "voice of malayan revolution" in a commentary today expressed resolute support for the heroic struggle of the zimbabwe people.

the commentary said, "of late, the zimbabwe people held large-scale strikes and demonstrations to firmly oppose the fraud of the 'anglo-rhodesian agreement' and the so-called 'test of opinion'. their heroic struggle has won support from the african people and the people throughout the world."

the commentary went on, "the rhodesian colonial regime has long hired itself out to the british and u.s. imperialism. it has colluded with the south african white colonial regime and the portuguese colonial rulers in suppressing the national liberation movement of the zimbabwe people and the people in southern africa and in subverting and staging aggression upon african nations."

the commentary pointed out, "british imperialism has been thrown into panic by the persistent and growing armed struggle. the british ruling clique is advocating the use of cajolery as a substitute for its naked colonial rule in an attempt to maintain its colonial interests."

the commentary said, "the malayan people firmly support the just struggle of the zimbabwe people against the white colonial rule and racial discrimination and for national independence, and sternly denounce the fascist atrocities of british imperialism and the reactionary rhodesian authorities." no matter how desperately british imperialism and the reactionary rhodesian authorities may struggle, they can never halt the march of the zimbabwe people in striving for national emancipation, the commentary stressed.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Feature Story from the Sudan: Sino-Sudanese Friendship by the Nile

(NCNA-English Khartoum, Feb. 29, 1972)

cooperation between sudanese workers and chinese technicians working together on new projects along the banks of the nile is strengthening sino-sudanese friendship.

investigation groups of chinese technicians have been working here since the end of last year on ten different projects in accordance with the agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the two countries signed in august, 1970 when president nimeri visited china. following are some of the personal experiences of the chinese technicians. ever since their arrival the technicians have enjoyed the warm hospitality and support of the sudanese government and people. the flowers of friendship between the two peoples are blooming as a result of this cooperation.

basking in the friendliness of the sudanese people

an investigation group of chinese technicians arriving at the cotton centre of wad medani, capital of the blue nile province, was greeted by a sudanese worker who welcomed them warmly, saying, "we sudanese people welcome you. you will find yourselves surrounded by friendliness."

every where the chinese technicians go, they are greeted by friendly smiling faces and welcoming hands. sudan's provincial governors, deputy governors, military commanders, and other administrative officials welcome them as guests. at all times and in all places the chinese personnel enjoy the friendliness of the sudanese people.

we were frequently reminded how both peoples struggled for years against our common enemy imperialism and colonialism. the sudanese people recounted how their ancestors had engaged in an armed uprising against british imperialism towards the end of the nineteenth century. gorden, who was commander of the british forces was killed. this was the same general who took part in the suppression of china's movement of the taiping heavenly kingdom (1851-54).

ahmed, an engineer at the sudanese industrial research institute, observed, "sudan and china lie far apart, but our hearts are linked together. we must unite against imperialism. one stick breaks easily, but a bundle of them are hard to break. unity breeds greater strength."

a sudanese police officer, when receiving the chinese personnel, said, "our duty is to defend you, and to defend the friendship between sudan and china, too. should anyone have the audacity to harm this friendship, we will punish him severely."

"be sure to give chairman mao my best wishes"

one day, an investigation group working in the vicinity of wad medani, had to suddenly change its plans. this prolonged their tour of inspection and they ran out of

petrol. the sun had set, wad medani was over 40 kilometres away, and there were no fuelling stations nearby. they managed to get the car to abdu kriman village, where there was a small irrigation station. the office was closed for the night. fortunately a number of people were in the courtyard drinking tea at the end of their day's work. seeing the chinese technicians, they hurriedly rose to greet them, and invited them to drink tea. they showered questions about new china on them and showed a lively interest in the work they were doing in sudan. learning that the investigation group needed petrol, they said they could help. there was some in the warehouse, three kilometres away. they sent for the man in charge of the warehouse which was closed. then they managed to get the car to the warehouse for refuelling. as the chinese personnel was leaving, an old man arrived, firmly grasping the hands of the chinese friends, he said excitedly: "please be sure to give chairman mao my best wishes exclamation"

wearing shoes made to order

on another occasion, a chinese road inspection team was touring on foot during an investigation in the vicinity of nyala of darfur province, western sudan. wearing cloth shoes or sandals, the investigators found part of the journey was difficult because of many thorn bushes. therefore, they sought help of the shoemakers in the town of nyala, and asked if they could make them some leather shoes suitable for climbing. the shoemakers had never made such shoes. but, anxious to assist the chinese visitors, they volunteered to make the shoes. normally it would take them half month to finish the job and the investigation work might be held up. the shoemakers decided that they must do everything possible to help their chinese friends, so by burning the midnight oil, they finished all the 7 pairs of handmade leather shoes in two days and nights.

hospitality of road-repairers

one day the chinese highway technicians met some sudanese workers who were repairing a road at the mouth of the nyala river, five kilometres from the town of nyala. the sudanese workers hastened to shake hands with them and the technicians explained that they intended to cross the river to study the land on the other side of the river. the workers gave them a detailed description of it and then sent a worker with them to act as guide. in his childhood, this worker had herded sheep and knew every by-way and valley in the neighbourhood. under his guidance the group soon completed their task.

it was nearly nine o'clock in the evening and already dark when the chinese technicians returned to the other side of the river. the road-repairers were still there, sitting under a big tree waiting for them. they were very happy to see them again, and to learn that they had finished their task. they had prepared a meal of roast mutton, which they enjoyed together.

cool water warms our hearts

the april sun was blazing down on sudan, when the chinese highway technicians arrived at geniz village, 20 kilometres northwest of kas, darfur province. they were hot and thirsty after a long walk and sat down to rest. villagers soon crowded around them expressing a welcome and bringing them basins of cool, clear water to drink.

after a little rest, the refreshed technicians inquired about the water supply of the locality. some villagers volunteered to show them the stream. they walked for more than half an hour before arriving at a small stream. the only source of water was three kilometres from the village exclamation the local people had walked there and back to ladle out the water they had drunk.

the hearts of the chinese personnel warmed towards their sudanese friends, as they thought over the local people's difficulties in getting the water for them and recalled how sweet and cool it was.

learn from, serve the sudanese people

there are enough stories about the profound friendship the sudanese people have for the chinese to fill volumes. during their days of investigations on red sea islands, the old captain and crew of the boat, gave up their quarters, so that the chinese personnel could stay in the cabins and use their berths, while they slept on deck.

one night, the chinese technicians were out on the western desert camping near a village. as soon as the villagers knew this, they slaughtered sheep and gave them a feast of roast mutton and water melons.

in qala el nahl area, kassala province, the deputy executive officer of the rural committee put the chinese investigators in the new house which he had specially prepared for his coming marriage.

these expressions of deep friendship by the sudanese people are of great significance to the chinese technicians, who are determined to learn from the sudanese people, from their revolutionary spirit and experiences. they are determined to overcome all difficulties, conscientiously fulfil their mission, and serve the sudanese people still better.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Chinese Ice Hockey Team Leaves Stockholm for Romania to Take Part in World's Ice Hockey Championship

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Feb. 28, 1972)

the chinese ice hockey team with liu ning as its head, tao yu-shan and wang shao-chiu as its deputy heads has concluded its friendly visit to sweden and left here today for romania to take part in the world's ice hockey championship.

jan berglund, secretary-general of the swedish ice hockey association, was present at the airport to see off the chinese team.

charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here chang fa-tien and other chinese diplomatic officials were also present.

the swedish ice hockey association gave a farewell party here yesterday evening in honour of the chinese ice hockey team. both helge berglund, chairman of the swedish ice hockey association, and liu ning, head of the chinese team, made speeches at the party. liu ning expressed thanks for the friendly hospitality shown to the chinese team during its visit in sweden. charge d'affaires ad interim chang fa-tien was also present on the occasion.

during its stay in sweden, the chinese ice hockey team had five friendly matches with swedish ice hockey teams in mariestad, halmstad and other places. it received warm welcome and friendly reception by municipal officials, sports circles and people in these places.

Chinese Men's Speed-Skating Team Returns to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 1, 1972)

the chinese men's speed-skating team led by li shu-chiang returned here by plane this afternoon after taking part in the world men's speed-skating championships in norway and the world sprint speed-skating championships in sweden.

greeting the team at the airport were:

leading members of the chinese physical culture and sports commission and other departments concerned, including li ching-chuan, pai ping, chi yu-hua and tsou po-hsien, and sportsmen of various events; and

sverre bergh johansen, second secretary of the norwegian embassy in peking, and anders hansson, cultural attache of the swedish embassy in peking.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian Foreign Minister Fetes Outgoing Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Feb. 29, 1972)

tanzanian foreign minister john malecela gave a farewell reception here this evening for outgoing chinese ambassador to tanzania chung hsi-tung.

tanzanian second vice-president and prime minister rashidi kawawa and his wife attended the reception.

present at the reception were also minister for finance cleopa msuya, minister for commerce and industries amir jamal, minister for agriculture joseph mungai, minister for economic affairs and development planning wilbert chagula, minister for defence and national service edward sokoine, minister for national education salmon chiwanga, minister for communications and work job lusinde, minister for water development and power isael elinawinga, minister for health hassan mwinyi, minister for labour and social welfare alfred tancau, and minister for information and broadcasting daudi mwakawago.

diplomatic envoys of many countries and representatives of southern african liberation movements based here were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

March 14, 1972 No. 5092

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* NATIONAL *
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STUDENT RECRUITMENT

Insist on Unity of Politics and Vocational Work, Grasp Conditions for Enrollment in Toto

by

Educational Revolution Group, Peking University

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 4, 1972)

Since June 1970, we have enrolled several thousand worker-peasant-soldier students from all parts of the country. Coming from different fighting fronts, they constitute a youthful, vigorous reinforcement to educational revolution in the University.

Through practice of the recent work of student enrollment, we deeply realize that reform of the system of student recruitment is an important link of the proletarian educational revolution. Whom should the University serve, and for which class should it train successors? This is the focal point of the struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines on the educational front, and it takes form first of all in the question of student enrollment. After the great proletarian cultural revolution, the University has opened its doors to workers, peasants and soldiers. It is a great victory for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Everything depends on whether the ideological and political line is correct or not." Before the great proletarian cultural revolution and under the domination of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line for education, the agents of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i in our University spoke disparagingly of the worker-peasant students, saying they were "teacups of coarse porcelain on which delicate designs cannot be painted." Making use of the old system of

examination and holding the banner of "Equality for all before the results of examination," they tried by all means to bar the children of workers and peasants from the University.

During the student enrollment in June 1970 the broad worker-peasant-soldier masses deeply exposed and criticized, with strong proletarian wrath, the revisionist line for education and the old system of student enrollment. Recalling the pernicious influence of the revisionist educational line exerted on them in the past, many intellectual youths condemned and criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's gang for their crimes of monopolizing the positions of education and efforts to restore capitalism. In view of the reflection of the pernicious influence of the revisionist educational line in the thoughts of some young workers, many factories and mines roused the worker masses to criticize severely "the theory of going to school to become an official," "the theory that going to school is useless," "the theory that going to school is a disadvantage," and such fallacies. Some engineers and technicians who had graduated from old colleges also criticized the bourgeois road to fame and social position, citing their own personal experience as an illustration. The revolutionary mass criticism has increased the awareness of the broad masses of the struggle between the two lines.

"The line is the principle. With the principle upheld, everything falls into place." Thanks to the vigorous grasping of education in ideology and political line in student enrollment work, the broad masses of cadres and the masses have regarded the thorough implementation of Chairman Mao's line for educational revolution and successful carrying out of student enrollment work as a serious political task to be fulfilled. This has not only resulted in the selection of outstanding elements for enrollment in the University to the satisfaction of the workers, peasants and soldiers, but also in promoting the development of revolution and production in the locality.

The method of choosing students from among workers, peasants and soldiers, which permits voluntary application, and calls for recommendation by the masses, approval by the leadership, and finally re-examination by the university authorities, is a method of student recruitment that implements the Party's mass line by freely rousing the masses and relying on them.

To carry out this task well, it is not enough to rely on the university alone, but support from the worker-peasant-soldier masses and from society in general is necessary. Chairman Mao pointed out long ago: "Our policy must be made known not only to the leaders and cadres, but moreover to the broad masses." "Once the masses know the truth and have a common objective, they will act in concert and with one heart." As soon as the masses grasp the Party's guidelines and policy and the conditions for student recruitment, they will recommend for admission into the university those people who meet the conditions.

At the beginning some comrades thought that ideas could be easily centralized and work would progress quickly if students for admission were to be nominated by the leadership. They were afraid that opinion would be divided and be difficult to unify if the masses were told to discuss the

nominations. There were also comrades who thought that since there would be many applicants and only a small number of them could be admitted, some problem might be left which would be difficult to solve.

Facts taught us a profound lesson. At first some units did not rouse the masses for discussion, but their leaderships chose a few candidates. The result was that neither the chosen candidates themselves nor the masses were satisfied. Later they changed their method. They seriously roused the masses, explained to them clearly and thoroughly the meaning, conditions, and method of student recruitment, and urged them to hold discussions and persuade the comrades who met the conditions to apply for admission.

With the masses roused, many people enthusiastically sent in their application. After evaluation by the masses, candidates who met the conditions were quickly and unanimously chosen, and there was nothing to justify the fears and misgivings of some comrades. Since the masses understood the meaning and method of student recruitment, they were concerned over the work of student enrollment. They voluntarily reported facts to the leadership and actively helped with investigation work, which enabled us to know more completely and deeply all that needed be known of the candidates, and which was of immense help to our work of re-examination and approval. Practice shows that by freely rousing the masses and relying on them, work will progress faster and not slower. Instead of being upset, work will be done more carefully.

Policy is a concrete embodiment of line. In the course of student recruitment, we earnestly studied the Party's guidelines and policies together with the local Party organizations and correctly implemented the Party's class line, opposing any neglect of class status as well as overemphasis on class status, but replacing emphasis on a person's performance. We took care to prevent either Rightist or "Leftist" erroneous tendencies and to grasp the conditions of enrollment in all respects.

The object of our successful operation of a socialist university is to foster successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution and bring up a force of intellectuals of the working class. Therefore in choosing candidates it is necessary to insist firmly on putting proletarian politics in command and on the unity of politics and vocational work. Any carelessness and lowering of standards must be opposed. In the recruitment of students, their political and ideological condition is in the first position. Nevertheless, their cultural level and state of health should also be seriously examined and put under strict control. The erroneous practice in which cultural level, physical health, and other essential conditions are ignored is inimical to the bringing up of successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution.

In accordance with the special character of different specialties, conditions for enrollment are also different. When we announced the conditions for enrollment, we gave the masses concrete information about the content of the various specialties, the standards required for admission, and the length of the various courses and age limits. Adequate attention

may be paid to matching students to specialties related to their work, but this must not be over-emphasized. In the re-examination of the applicants, we tried to find out, in accordance with the special character and requirements of the various specialties, everything about the political thinking, practical experience, cultural foundations, and personal aspirations of the nominees. In assigning students to the specialties, we acted first of all in accordance with the needs of the State and at the same time also considered suitably the wishes and accomplishments of the nominees.

Practice shows that worker-peasant-soldier students selected through such a process take a serious attitude toward their studies, stand on a solid cultural foundation, and have a certain amount of practical experience. Therefore, as soon as they are admitted to their courses, they can quickly and successfully master the theoretical and special knowledge they are to learn, so that they can combine theory with practice and are able to play an effective role in the three major revolutionary movements. After some study, some students can make practical application of the knowledge they have learned in their specialties and render service to socialist revolution and socialist construction, for which they are praised by the leadership and the masses.

Centralized leadership by the Party committee is an important guarantee for the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and successful fulfillment of student enrollment work. When recruiting students in a locality, it is necessary first of all to report to the local Party committee on our plans and requirements of student recruitment, and then carry out work under the unified leadership of the Party committee. Only in this way can we rouse the masses intensively, better implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies, and thoroughly change the past state of affairs in student enrollment which was separated from the masses and in which the decision of the bourgeois intellectuals was final.

Under the influence of the revisionist line for education in the past, some people in positions of power often managed to have their own children and their relatives, who failed to meet the conditions of enrollment, admitted into the university, thus gravely undermining the Party's policy and traditional practice. At present, under the unified leadership of the local Party committees, candidates nominated by the masses for admission into the university are strictly examined before they can be admitted, so as to prevent all erroneous acts that run counter to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies. Leading comrades of the university conscientiously implement the principles of the Party's system of democratic centralism, criticize the bourgeois ideas of special privileges, firmly insist on having all matters discussed by the Party committee, guard the doors of the university collectively, and correctly carry out the Party's guidelines and policies, thus insuring the quality of the students enrolled.

The selection of students from among workers, peasants and soldiers is a glorious but difficult task for us. We realize in practice that we must conscientiously study Chairman Mao's ideas concerning educational revolution as well as the Party's line, guideline and policy, and go deep into reality to conduct investigation and study, before we can effectively do our work well.

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Seriously Carry Out Work of Student Recruitment Well in Universities

by

CCP P'ingliang District Committee, Kansu

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 4, 1972)

In accordance with Chairman Mao's brilliant directive, "Choose students from among workers and peasants who have practical experience, and under the direction and with the assistance of the University Student Recruitment Work Group of Kansu Province, we selected in September last year 211 workers and peasants and sent them to study at Lanchow University, Kansu Normal University, and other institutions of higher learning. These institutions have generally reported that the quality of the students chosen is quite good.

Through the recent practice of student recruitment, we realize that the strengthening of the Party's centralized leadership and resolute implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian line for educational revolution is an important guarantee of successful selection of students from among workers and peasants.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Everything depends on whether the ideological and political line is correct or not." When the work of student recruitment began, some people said, "We are too busy with our central tasks and cannot spare any time." Others said, "Since only a few students are to be recruited, the work can be done very well by the departments concerned."

To rectify such mistaken ideas, we conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and criticized swindlers of Liu Shao-ch'i's type for their towering crime of interfering with and sabotaging the educational revolution, as well as all erroneous viewpoints that looked down upon the ideological, cultural and educational front. We all reviewed the historical experience of the two-line struggle on the educational front since the liberation, and realized clearly that the selection of workers and peasants with practical experience for admission into a university in accordance with Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line was an important link in the successful operation of socialist universities and the bringing up of a force of intellectuals of the working class, and a matter of importance that concerned the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

On the basis of increased understanding, we carefully studied the student recruitment work in P'ingliang District and made concrete arrangements. Leadership organs and offices concerned with university student recruitment were organized from the upper to the lower levels in the district. Personnel from these organs and offices, working in cooperation with comrades of the provincial student recruitment work group, went deep into factories and rural villages to conduct extensive and intensive propaganda on the significance of, and the policy, conditions, and measures for,

the selection of students from among workers and peasants for university education, so as to show Chairman Mao's ideas of educational revolution directly to the broad masses of workers and peasants. Practice shows that like all other work, the work of student recruitment can be done well only by firmly following the mass line.

In order to grasp the conditions for student recruitment in all its respects, we voluntarily carried out the work of re-examination of candidates in cooperation with the institutions of higher learning concerned, to the satisfaction of the universities, the masses, and the candidates themselves. This is what we have persevered in from beginning to end in the work of student recruitment., Party organizations and responsible comrades at all levels personally led, made arrangements for, and checked the work of student recruitment. Apart from rousing the masses to make a good job of the work of student recruitment, Meng Hsiu-wen, deputy secretary of the Party committee of Tangyuan commune, Chingch'uan hsien, personally went to five production brigades to find out facts about more than ten youths who applied for admission into universities. Kuo T'ien-shun, secretary of the Party branch of Liuhu production brigade of P'ingliang hsien who was deeply concerned for the work of student recruitment, made repeated reports to comrades who went to the place to recruit students about the situation and had heart-to-heart talks with the youths who applied for admission. The fact that Party organizations and responsible comrades at all levels attached such importance to student recruitment and paid personal attention to the work has insured the successful fulfillment of the work.

With regard to those who were not chosen for admission, we worked on them individually in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Do careful and meticulous work!" We helped them to know correctly the relationship between individual aspirations and the requirements of the revolution, recommendation by the masses and approval by the leadership, and going to college and staying behind at one's work post.

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Selecting and Sending Outstanding Youths to College

by

Political Department of a certain unit of the
Production and Construction of PLA Peking Command

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 4, 1972)

In accordance with Chairman Mao's great instruction, "Students should be chosen from among workers and peasants with practical experience, and after a few years' study in school, they should go back to production practice," a certain unit of the Production and Construction Corps of the PLA Peking Command chose five groups of students in 1971 from among intellectual youths in its units who had been tempered in labor as well as PLA cadres and demobilized personnel who had practical experience, and sent them to study in more than ten institutions of higher learning in Peking, Tientsin, Inner Mongolia, and other areas. These colleges and schools are generally satisfied with the students chosen.

When the work of choosing students first began, two situations were in evidence in the Corps. Some people who did not want the backbone elements of their own units chosen and taken away from them were apathetic toward the work. Others, regarding the work of selection and recommendation of candidates as the business that concerned only a few people, were not prepared to take on the work as an important job.

In view of these facts, the Party committee of the Corps led the leadership at all levels to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's ideas of educational revolution, so as to enable all to realize that the selection of candidates was an important work which had a direct bearing on the training of a force of intellectuals of the working class and fostering of successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution, and that leadership at all levels must regard the work with the utmost earnestness and effectively grasp it well.

To insure the successful fulfillment of student recruitment work after the unification of understanding, the Party committee would call a meeting of its standing committee every time before actual selection began, at which Chairman Mao's ideas about educational revolution would be conscientiously studied, the standards for selection would be discussed repeatedly, a plan for selection would be formulated in detail, an office staffed mainly with cadres would be set up, and a standing committee member would take concrete charge of the division of labor and exercise leadership over the selection work. The list of candidates selected was then finally collectively examined and approved by the standing committee. Before each group of candidate-students left their unit, the Party committee would hold a study class for them, and the standing committee would conscientiously read books and study together with the students to elevate their understanding. This has insured the progress of student selection in the correct political direction.

Chairman Mao pointed out: "It is necessary to carry out mass work in doing everything. It will not do not to have mass movements." Likewise, it is necessary to carry out the mass line in student recruitment. While selecting the first group of students, some units chose theirs without first having them rated and selected by the broad masses of cadres and fighters, who sharply criticized the leadership for such neglect. The Party committee of the Corps realized from this incident that the demand on the Party committee's attention surely did not mean that the Party committee should monopolize everything, that the Party committee should "guard the pass," but that it was all the more necessary that nominations should be made by the masses. Accordingly, in all subsequent selections the leadership at all levels, earnestly implementing the mass line of "Coming from the masses and going back to the masses," roused the masses to carry out repeated discussion and make recommendation from level to level. Their enthusiasm fully roused, the broad masses of cadres and fighters actively selected the youths who had done creditable performance in the building and defense of the frontier region.

Since the selection of students has an important bearing on the fostering of successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution, on what principle and standard should the selection be based? The Party committee of the Corps holds that it is important to insist firmly on the dialectical unity of political conditions and others (such as cultural attainments, professional proficiency, age, sex, etc.) and oppose the practice of one-sidedly emphasizing one respect to the neglect of all other respects.

Under the direction of the Party committee, the leadership at all levels conscientiously study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and realize that in selection work, good results with regard to both quality and quantity can be obtained only if all-round analysis is made and all-round consideration is taken, and only if the line, guidelines and policies laid down by Chairman Mao are implemented. This will not only assure good results, but also promote the lively and brisk progress of all other work. Therefore, in carrying out concrete selection work, attention must be paid to the following:

(1) To uphold firmly the principle of unity of politics and vocational work. A certain health worker chosen from a certain unit, for example, is politically advanced and bold in practice, because she has cured many patients with Chinese medicinal herbs. After being selected and sent to a medical college, she is making rapid progress in her professional abilities. Her selection and promotion has encouraged many other health workers to study harder and more actively engage in activities of scientific experiment.

(2) To select youths of suitable age and suitable cultural level, while also laying emphasis on practical experience. Chairman Mao points out: "Our policy of education should aim to enable those being educated to develop morally, intellectually, as well as physically, and to become cultured laborers with socialist consciousness." In implementing this principle of Chairman Mao, it is also necessary to attach importance to the age and cultural

level of the students. In the first group of students chosen for university training, there were married students of quite mature age. Whenever they had family problems or difficulties, these students were often affected adversely in their study. With this experience in mind, subsequent groups of students selected were mostly about 20 years old, unmarried, and of a cultural level of junior middle school or above. These are more successful in their studies at the university.

(3) To get rid of the idea of attaching greater importance to men than women and pay attention to selecting girls. In the course of the selection, some people said that "women are not so able. They will want to marry as they grow older and so do not have much future." Seizing upon this idea, the Party committee of the Corps promptly guided all to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and resolutely instructed leaderships at all levels to give importance to the selection of young women. On each of the five occasions when students were selected, about half the students chosen were girl students.

(4) To implement the Party's policy in an all-round manner, some attention should be paid to selecting a certain number of children who are amenable to education. This is a good education and encouragement to some youths whose family background is not good or whose families are politically questionable. In practice, the Party committee of the Corps realizes that total implementation of the Party's class line and the Party's proletarian policies is required for the unity with the majority of people, the mobilization of all positive factors, the realization of the proletarian educational revolution, and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

(5) To implement the Party's policy toward the nationalities earnestly and take care to select youths of the national minorities. Last year several students of the national minorities were chosen, which greatly encouraged many youths of the national minorities.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching that everything depends on whether the ideological and political line is correct or not, the Corps takes care to intensify education on the new students who are chosen as well as other youths who are not chosen, striving to increase their consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In the course of selection, some intellectual youths, thinking that they had "received enough re-education," hoped that they would be chosen. There were also those who, thinking that they "would have to do the same work" whether they went to college or not, were unwilling to when chosen. The Party committee of the Corps regarded the former tendency a reflection of the "theory of going to the countryside to get a veneer of gold" and the latter tendency as a reflection of the "theory that going to school is useless," and that in the final analysis, both were a result of the pernicious influence of "the theory of going to school in order to become an official."

To raise the consciousness of the broad masses of intellectual youths of the two-line struggle so that they might know the correct significance of going to college, leaderships at all levels earnestly led them in comparing the correct line with the wrong line and criticizing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i's gang, enabling the broad masses of intellectual youths, including those selected for the university as well as those not selected, to raise their understanding.

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STRUGGLE-CRITICISM-TRANSFORMATION

Implement Party Policy Conscientiously, Unite with Everyone Who Can Be United With

- The continuing in-depth development of the struggle-criticism-transformation movement in Shanghai State No. 21 Cotton Mill

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 3, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Shanghai, March 2, 1972) Guided by the line of unity and victory of the Party's "9th Congress," the Party committee of the Shanghai State No. 21 Cotton Mill resolutely implements the various proletarian policies of the Party, brings all positive factors into play and enables the in-depth development of struggle-criticism-transformation to continue in the whole mill. As a result, the situation in revolution and production there is getting better and better. Last year, the mill overfulfilled the state plan for the whole year ahead of schedule, and the quality of the cotton yarn and cotton cloth produced was the best the mill had ever produced. Since this year there has again been a new improvement in the quality of products over the previous year.

By studying seriously Chairman Mao's teaching "Bring all positive factors into play, unite with everyone that can be united with, and do everything possible to turn negative factors into positive ones so as to serve the great cause of building a socialist society," the Party committee of the Shanghai State No. 21 Cotton Mill conscientiously implements the Party's policies for cadres and intellectuals, as well as the policy concerning "children who can be properly educated" and the policy of struggling against the enemy, in the struggle to fulfill the various fighting tasks set by the Party's "9th Congress."

In the course of implementing the Party cadre policy, the Party committee of this mill, in accordance with the policy of the Party, has not only put some of the veteran cadres into leadership organs at various levels for leadership work, but also actively supported them in their work so as to enable them to continue and raise their awareness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines in their struggle and better play their backbone role in the "three-in-one" combination leading body.

A former deputy director of the mill used to implement the revisionist line before the great proletarian cultural revolution. During the great cultural revolution, with the help of the working people, he raised his awareness and took part in the work of the production group under the revolutionary committee of the mill. At the beginning he was a bit timid and hesitant in his work. The Party committee on the one hand patiently assisted him and at the same time paid attention everywhere to supporting him in his work. Once, a small number of cadres in a workshop, influenced by the extreme "Left" mentality, arbitrarily abolished the soaking of raw cotton which was beneficial for improving the quality of products. When this veteran cadre discovered that, he promptly pointed out in time that the

soaking of raw cotton was a system created by the masses and would help improve the quality of products and the practice should be continued. The cadres of the workshop would not agree to that. The secretary of the Party committee after learning about it organized the masses to hold a discussion in the workshop. The workers unanimously supported the correct view of this veteran cadre. After the incident, the secretary of the Party committee again commended this veteran cadre at an enlarged meeting of the Party committee which deeply educated him and his activism in work became higher and higher. The Party committee also dealt with the other cadres in the same way, not only boldly letting them do their work but also giving them timely guidance, helping them to implement correctly Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and mobilizing their activism.

Regarding cadres who have made mistakes but are willing to turn over a new leaf, the Party committee of the Shanghai State No. 21 Cotton Mill has adopted the policy of "Learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones, cure the sickness to save the patient" and unfolded not only active ideological struggle which enabled them to recognize their mistakes, but proceeding from the desire for unity, also patiently helped them correct their mistakes.

There is a leading comrade in this mill who, because of the influence of bourgeois factionalism, used to make mistakes. The Party committee of the mill carried out a comprehensive and historical analysis on him and discovered that he had suffered hardships and cherished class feeling for the Party and for Chairman Mao. The main reason for the mistakes he made was because after having risen to a position of leadership he slackened his study, failed to grasp firmly the remolding of world outlook, and consequently was hoodwinked by the class enemy. Because of that, proceeding from the desire for unity, the Party committee of the mill enthusiastically gave him assistance, and after he recognized his mistakes and expressed the willingness to mend his way, they permitted him to continue at his former leadership post. This comrade said with feeling, "The class enemy has dragged me into the water, but the Party organization and the comrades have dragged me ashore. Henceforth I must study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought well and struggle energetically for the implementation and defense of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line."

Chairman Mao teaches "We should trust the intellectuals who are really willing to serve the cause of socialism,and should radically improve our relations with them and help them solve any problems requiring solution, so that they can give full play to their talents." In accordance with this teaching of Chairman Mao the Party committee of the Shanghai State No. 21 Cotton Mill conscientiously implements the Party's cadre policy and patiently and meticulously carries out the work of re-education on the engineering and technical personnel. On the basis of the history and actual performance of these technical personnel, the Party committee has carried out a comprehensive analysis on them as well as made suitable arrangements for them. Some of the technical personnel have taken up leadership work in the mill, the workshops as well as production and technical departments, and some are taking part in "three-in-one" combination teams engaged in research on special

problems or techniques. Some of the technical personnel after taking up their production or technical leadership posts study, labor and carry out technical study together with the working people. By doing so, not only is the remolding of their world outlook stimulated but their technical level is also raised and their ability to solve actual problems improved. By taking part in production and labor, the technical cadres of this mill have taken the road of integrating themselves with the workers. Last year, they successfully experimented with many technical innovations together with the workers and made contributions toward changing the technical aspects of the old mill.

The Party committee of the Shanghai State No. 21 Cotton Mill also actively helps the children from the homes of the exploiting class to raise their political awareness and encourages them to serve socialist construction better. The Party committee regularly holds study classes for them, looks them up for talks and encourages them to remold their world outlook conscientiously. The Party committee also regularly invites veteran workers to carry out education on these exploiting class children so as to enable them to draw a line of distinction between themselves and their exploiting class background and continue to make political progress.

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LINE AWARENESS

Read Books Earnestly With Reference To Problems of the Party's Line and Policies

- Members of the Party committee of the Peking Municipal Administration No. 2 Company strive to raise their own awareness of line struggle

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 3, 1972)

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism," members of the Party committee of the Peking Municipal Administration No. 2 Company, by diligently studying Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, and by maintaining the use of revolutionary theory as a guide to revolutionary practice, have raised their own awareness of class struggle, line struggle and continuing revolution and further developed the excellent situation of revolution and production in the whole company.

Since the 2nd plenum of the 9th Party Congress the consciousness of reading and studying of the members of the Party committee of the Peking Municipal Administration No. 2 Company has continued to rise. Besides holding collective study, they have also consciously squeezed out time for study everyday, and succeeded when work is heavy to make suitable arrangements and when time is pressing to grasp every opportunity for reading conscientiously the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao.

One of the standing members of the Party committee was from the ranks of the working class. His cultural level was low and he experienced quite a bit of difficulty in study. By giving play to the spirit of arduous struggle, he regularly studied late into the night. In order to master Lenin's famous assertion "After the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the class struggle does not disappear,.....but merely changes its forms and in many respects becomes more fierce", he combined the study of Chairman Mao's series of relevant teachings on class, class contradiction and class struggle, and with reference to the reality of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines since the liberation, carried out serious meditation and finally obtained fine study results. Many of the members of the Party committee have also read seriously with reference to problems of the Party's line and policies.

Last year, when the "one-strike, three-oppose" movement was developed in a penetrating manner in the whole company, a small number of cadres were so lethargic in thought as to think that as the situation of revolution and production in the Municipal Administration No. 2 Company was good it would hardly matter if this movement was carried out or not,and because of that, the masses in some of the units were not fully mobilized. In the light of this fact the members of the Party committee, with reference to the actual condition of class struggle, selected and read relevant theses of Lenin and Chairman Mao on class struggle, and deeply criticized the "theory of the

dying out of class struggle" of Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of swindlers. Following that, they also separated into several investigation teams and went to the eight units belonging to the company for investigation, used facts of class struggle to educate the cadres and the people. That promoted the speedy development of the "one-strike, three-oppose" movement in the company.

The members of the Party committee of the Peking Municipal Administration No. 2 Company also pay attention to integrating book reading and study with personal participation in revolution and practice, and continued to deepen their comprehension of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. During the struggle-criticism-transformation movement, this company simplified its departments. However, some of the comrades insisting that as the units under the company were dispersed, affairs were plentiful and work was heavy, again suggested additions to administrative personnel. The Party committee of the company felt that the reason some of the comrades had this kind of mentality was because their comprehension of this teaching of Chairman Mao, "Having close ties with the masses is most fundamental in reforming state organs," was not thorough enough, and their understanding of the condition of inflated departments and separation from the people was inadequate.

In order to carry out the revolutionized construction of the leadership organ of the company well, the Party committee assigned a committee member personally to a selected spot in a production brigade to settle down. The committee member realized that although the production brigade at that time was distributed on a construction line more than 20 li long, still there were only four production and administration personnel. He therefore studied Chairman Mao's relevant teachings together with the Party branch of the production brigade, handed problems in production and administration to the masses, held meetings of "Chu-ko Liangs," mobilized everybody to offer views and constructive suggestions, and finally set up an on-the-spot command group with participation by the workers. The command group daily maintained a meeting of heads, exchanged experience, studied problems, issued assignments and enabled the project to be smoothly carried out. Consequently the whole production brigade, under the condition of not having to increase a single administrative person created the best result of tarred surface in the company for the month and completed the work ahead of schedule.

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ARMY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

PLA Unites Closely and Fights Shoulder-To-Shoulder with the People of the Whole Country

- Deeper revolutionary friendship between the army and the government and the army and the people stimulates the dynamic development of socialist revolution and construction

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 3, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch, March 2, 1972) In accordance with the great teachings of Chairman Mao, "The sole purpose of this army is to stand firmly with the Chinese people and to serve them wholeheartedly," and "The Liberation Army should learn from the people of the whole country," the broad masses of commanders and fighters of the Chinese PLA continue to give play to the glorious revolutionary tradition of "Support the government, cherish the people" and "Unity between the army and the people," and together with the people of various nationalities in the country, are united in battle implementing and defending Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, advancing together, and effectively stimulating the vigorous development of socialist revolution and construction in our country.

During the New Year and the Spring Festival of 1972, the various units, resolutely implementing the "circular" issued by the State Council and the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee on the movement to support the army and give preferential treatment to families of armymen and to support the government and cherish the people, developed the support-the-government, cherish-the-people movement in breadth and depth, further strengthened unity between the army and the people and enabled the inseparable friendship between the army and the people to become closer still.

The Chinese PLA is a proletarian people's army personally created and commanded by great leader Chairman Mao. Since it has come from the people, it is in the service of the people. Regardless of whether in the difficult years of the revolutionary wars or in the great struggle for the defense of the motherland, this army has always looked upon the people as its source of military strength and guarantee for victory. For a common revolutionary goal, they are united heart-to-heart with the people and struggling together to win greater merits for the revolution and victory.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the commanders and fighters of the whole army, further making manifest the glorious tradition of "the Chinese Red Army is an armed body for carrying out the political tasks of the revolution" propagated Mao Tse-tung's thought to the masses, organized the masses, and actively took part in "three-support" and "two-military" work to earn fresh merits in the service of the people. At the same time while actively taking part in socialist revolution, the broad masses of commanders and fighters with great revolutionary enthusiasm also energetically contributed their strength to the development of industrial and agricultural production in the motherland.

The Red No. 1 Company of the engineering corps of a certain unit of the Nanking Military Region was the first sapper company personally organized by Chairman Mao during the Anyüan period in 1930 for our army. For several years, this company has always preserved the characteristics of an army of the kinsfolk of the workers and peasants. When bearing arms the soldiers could wage war, when wielding the hammer they could do work and when holding the hoe they could do farming, and they constantly make fresh contributions to the cause of the people. In recent years, in order to change the condition of "transporting coal south from the north," they have battled together with the people in the coalfields of southern Kiangsu, and the workers warmly praised them as "worthy successors to the workers of Anyüan."

The commanders and fighters of the Railway Corps are playing an important role in railway development of the motherland. Last year, with the support of people from various localities, the amount of important projects they completed again showed a great increase over 1970. On the agricultural front, the commanders and fighters have helped the poor and lower-middle peasants where they have been stationed to develop in-depth "In agriculture learn from Tachai" activities. In just last year alone, a certain unit of the Tsinan Military Region has contributed more than 111,000 work-days in support of the people's basic farm development where it was stationed.

Many commanders and fighters of Air Force units, while vigilantly guarding the air space of the motherland have also actively helped the local production brigades with spring planting and autumn harvesting, and the poor and lower-middle peasants have praised them as "good fliers of the people who can pilot a machine in the air and can do farming on the ground." A certain unit of the Kunming Military Region is stationed in the Menglien Tai, Lahu and Kawa nationalities autonomous hsien in Yunnan which historically has always been short of water. The commanders and fighters together with the compatriots of the local Tai, Lahu and Kawa nationalities scaled mountains and penetrated into forests to search for sources of water, built a leadwater project for farm irrigation and constructed a 2,000-kilowatt electric station which greatly transformed the wayward physiognomy of the place.

During the New Year and the Spring Festival, the commanders and fighters of these units have all joined the support-the-government, cherish-the-people movement in a penetrating manner and formed closer ties with the people where they were stationed.

In the course of struggling together with the people, the commanders and fighters of the PLA have everywhere shown their concern for the people and cherished the people. One day, a fishing vessel, "Ch'angtao No. 118," was washed aground by a storm in the Gulf of Chili. When the commanders and fighters of the "Haiping No. 101" of a certain unit of the Navy received the news, they braved the storm and raced through the waves to get to the scene. Battling against the cold and the heavy sea, they struggled for more than 30 hours to get the fishing boat out of danger.

In July last year, parts of the district belonging to Haich'eng hsien in Liaoning Province, experienced a hailstorm of unprecedented ferocity. The commanders and fighters of a certain unit of the Shenyang Military Region immediately rushed to the disaster front and by enthusiastically propagating Mao Tse-tung's thought and actively helping the people carry out emergency planting of farm produce, they restored production, made arrangements for livelihood and enabled the stricken communes to triumph very quickly over the damages caused by the hail with the production of grain topping that of the bumper crop in 1970.

In order to implement earnestly Chairman Mao's directive "In medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas," the medical personnel of various units have also organized a large number of medical teams for the frontier regions, islands, and remote mountain regions as well as the vast countryside and pastures of the motherland to give medical treatment to the people. They serve the people of various nationalities wholeheartedly.

"The Advanced Health Section Serving the People Wholeheartedly" of a certain unit of the Peking Military Region, after having successfully removed a tumor weighing more than 90 catties from the stomach of poor woman commune member Chang Ch'iu-ch'ü, has again gone deep into the nearby countryside where it is stationed to carry out conscientious treatment and study of chronic bronchitis as well as various common and prevalent diseases. In the past year alone they carried out treatment on more than 80,000 people in the five hsien as well as gave emergency treatment to more than 1,000 critical cases.

The No. 169 hospital of the Canton Military Region has stationed medical teams permanently in mountain regions. It maintains the use of Chinese herbal medicine and combined Chinese and foreign medical methods for the prevention and treatment of diseases among the poor and lower-middle peasants, actively helps the communes to train "barefoot doctors," and effectively promotes the consolidation and development of the cooperative medical service system in the countryside.

A certain hospital of the Lanchow Military Region has sent out medical teams all the year round to the grassland and enthusiastically treated the sickness of the poor and lower-middle pastoral people. Once they heard that poor peasant K'u-k'u-no was out tending the herd in spite of his illness, they immediately rode out on their camels to look for him. After half a month of chase they finally caught up with him and gave him treatment. K'u-k'u-no in gratitude said, "In the past we could not even get a doctor to come to us, now you have travelled such a long distance to give me medicine. You truly are good doctors trained by Chairman Mao."

During the New Year and the Spring Festival, the various units have all sent many medical personnel to carry out prevention and treatment for the poor and lower-middle peasants and pastoral people in the countryside, the mountain region and the grassland, and by implementing the "circular" of the State Council and the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee with practical action, they have won warm praise from the people.

Chairman Mao teaches: "The richest source of power to wage war lies in the masses of the people." In the struggle to defend the motherland and strengthening preparations against war, the commanders and fighters of the PLA have fully mobilized the masses, and by closely relying on them, diligently carried out joint army and civilian defense well and strengthened the might of the people's war. They are determined to build the thousand li of coastal defense and the 10,000 li of the frontiers into a wall of steel. The armymen and the people on a certain small island on the Fukien Front have a tradition of unity in battle. They are like one big family in guarding the island and are of a single mind on the construction of the island. Guarding and defending the island together, they have continued to score fresh victories in the battle for the defense and construction of the island.

The commanders and fighters of a certain frontier defense outpost on the northern border of the motherland, by maintaining close contacts with the local people and the militiamen of the various nationalities and by regularly studying, training and carrying out patrol together, have formed a deep friendship with them. The commanders and fighters of the Sinkiang and the Tibet military regions stationed on the northwest frontier and southwest plateau of the motherland have vigorously grasped militia construction together with the people of various nationalities on the frontier and shoulder-to-shoulder the armymen and the people are joining hands to consolidate the thousand-li long frontier defenses. During the most recent support-the-army, give-preferential-treatment-to-families-of-armymen, support-the-government and cherish-the-people movement, the armymen and the people on the frontlines of frontier and coastal defense have visited one another, encouraged one another, learned from one another, and become more unified to guarantee effectively the safety of the great socialist motherland.

In order to further strengthen the revolutionized development of our Army and further strengthen revolutionary unity between the Army and the people, the commanders and fighters of the PLA have developed conscientiously activities for learning the fine thinking and fine working style of the workers and the poor and lower-middle peasants. Many of the units in Peking, Wuhan and Ch'engtu have during the New Year and the Spring Festival invited leading local Party and government cadres and representatives of the masses for heart-to-heart discussion meetings, examined conditions in the implementation of the "three main rules of discipline and eight points for attention," earnestly listened to criticism and opinion, and drawn up agreements for supporting the government and cherishing the people so as to enable the bonds of revolutionary friendship between the Army and the government and between the Army and the people to become stronger still.

In the support-the-government, cherish-the-people movement during the New Year and the Spring Festival, various units of the PLA have also enthusiastically invited the workers, the poor and lower-middle peasants as well as the advanced elements of revolutionary cadres from the various localities to visit the units and make reports, to tell the units their experience and understanding of study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's

thought, and to report on the excellent situation in local production and revolution. They have also sent out many cultural and propaganda teams to give performances to the people where they are stationed to bring about still closer relations between the Army and the people. At present activities of "the whole nation should learn from the People's Liberation Army; the Liberation Army should learn from the people of the whole country" are continuing to develop in a penetrating manner. The broad masses of armymen and people are determined, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, to further make manifest the glorious tradition of "Supporting the army, cherishing the people" and be more closely united in winning still greater victories.

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NATIONAL MINORITIES

New Ninority Nationality Village in Southern China

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Mar. 3, 1972)

a mountainous area frequented by wild beasts on south china's hainan island has now become a happy home for the miao people.

great changes

the poor and lower-middle peasants of this area in the wuchih mountains led a miserable life in the old society owing to multiple oppression by the kuomintang reactionaries and local chieftains. treated like beasts of burden, they lived in caves, ate wild plants and wore clothing fashioned of tree bark. there were massacres by the ruling classes. the kuomintang reactionaries once killed 1,900 miao people in 1943, and the survivors fled into the forest.

after liberation, people's liberation army men and government personnel spent more than four years climbing 60 peaks and cliffs to look for the miao refugees. they invited them to leave the forest and helped them build homes in a valley. the miao people have since made big strides along the socialist road and their life is becoming happier.

every household in the village now has surplus grain and bank savings. eighty per cent of the people have moved into new homes. many of them have sewing machines and radio sets. a road goes to the village and lorries carry out timber, hides and such valuable medicinal products as deer antlers and bear gall and bring in daily necessities and farm implements.

all the miao people were illiterate. now the village has its first generation of college students and tractor drivers.

course of struggle

the miao peasants have struggled hard to change their situation.

not long after the people's commune was set up, a handful of class enemies advocated the idea of dividing the land among individual households as urged by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. teng yuan-ying, an old poor peasant who had had the honour of seeing the great leader chairman mao once, repeatedly studied chairman mao's teaching "only socialism can save china". he said to the commune members: "dividing land among individual households is intended to undermine the people's commune. we must take the socialist road that chairman mao recommends." after hard struggle, the poor and lower-middle peasants overcame the class enemy's plot.

the miao villagers warmly responded to chairman mao's call in 1964 "in agriculture, learn from tachai". a handful of class enemies clamoured "you can't change the poor gullies, even if you learn from tachai exclamation"

grasping class struggle, the party branch secretary aroused the poor and lower-middle peasants to expose and criticize the enemy's plot.

half of the brigade's farmland yielded only 750 kilogrammes per hectare. the people dug ditches, improved the soil and deep-ploughed the land in bad weather and increased grain output to 6.23 tons per hectare. the brigade became self-sufficient in grain by 1965 and provided the state with 45 tons of grain. more than 20 hectares of farmland had been reclaimed during slack seasons since.

the villagers then stepped up water conservancy work. a young miao girl and nine other women volunteered and built a 30-metre-long aqueduct four metres above ground.

over the past few years, the people built four water conservancy projects, a small hydro-electric power station and ditches totalling 12 kilometres. with the growth in production, public accumulation funds increased. the brigade now has a tractor, rice transplanters, rice mills, threshers and other farm machinery.

song of unity

the miao peasants are grateful to the people's liberation army men and the people of other nationalities who helped them. after they moved out of the forest with the aid of the p.l.a., they were given daily necessities and farm tools by the party and the state. people of li and han nationalities helped them build houses and presented them with clothing and food. the neighbouring production brigade of li nationality gave 7 hectares of good rice paddy fields to the miao villagers and helped them with seed, draught animals and farm tools. a p.l.a. medical team also came to treat them.

a li nationality production team once had difficulties in carrying equipment for building a hydro-electric power station. the miao villagers sent dozens of people to help. they crossed mountains and streams and walked 30 kilometres to help carry the equipment to the construction site. under the guidance of the line of unity for victory of the ninth national congress of the chinese communist party, the miao villagers have strengthened their unity with the people of li, hui and han nationalities.

HEALTH

North China Pharmacy Serves People Wholeheartedly

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Mar. 3, 1972)

a small pharmacy in hsienhsien county of hopei province is praised by the local people for its good service.

of the five persons working in the drug-store, four are young women who have just come from school. before they started working, the party leadership of the county pharmaceutics company ran a class in which they studied chairman mao's "serve the people" and other articles. they came to realize that the aim of the socialist trade is to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers.

once they found that many workers and cadres preferred western medicine to chinese medicine which is cheaper and more effective than western medicine for a number of diseases. they made investigations in factories, mines and offices and learned that patients found it a trouble to decoct medicinal herbs themselves. so they decided to do it for the patients. they even sent the decoctions right to patients' homes. the store is open round the clock.

for the convenience of the people, the store now sells some liquid medicines by bottles. these include hydrogen peroxide, camphor tincture and rice wine which is used for making some traditional chinese medicine. the store even gives first aid and injections when necessary. it makes skin-protection cintment for the workers and peasants who work in open air in winter. in summer and harvest time, it sends anti-sunstroke drugs and other medicine right to factories and fields.

in the past few years the shop assistants have learned to treat a number of common diseases by acupuncture and other methods. they are a great help to local medical workers. an old poor peasant in the hsikuan production brigade suffered from t.b. and bronchitis. they often brought medicine to his home and gave him injection. braving a heavy snowstorm one pitch dark evening, they brought the old peasant medicine as usual. moved to tears, he said: "you're good workers educated by chairman mao. your hearts beat with ours."

POSTAL SERVICE

Postman Serves the People Wholeheartedly

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Mar. 3, 1972)

a rural postman in southwest china's szechwan province is noted in the locality for his good service.

member of the communist party of china, tan cheng-mo, was born in a poor peasant family. he worked as hired hand for the landlords for 13 years in the old society from the age of 12. the landlord flogged him so often that his body is still scarred.

after liberation, chairman mao and the party saved him from an abyss of misery. his class consciousness has continuously risen thanks to education by the party. in 1958 he went to work in a post branch office which handles the mail route over sparsely populated hills that are too steep to cycle. in the past 13 years, tan cheng-mo has handled 150,000 kilogrammes of mail walking a total of hundreds of thousands of kilometres.

as a postman, he needed only to make deliveries to the postal agents at the headquarters of the people's communes and bring back the mail to the branch office. but he thought that the newspapers would not reach the subscribers in time and commune members had to walk dozens of miles to the branch office to get money, parcels and registered letters. so he made direct deliveries to the production brigades and teams along his postal route and got primary school pupils to bring the newspapers back to their brigades and teams.

he also directly delivers remittances, parcels and registered letters and handles money orders, parcels and registered letters wherever he goes.

usually it is hard to deliver letters which are incompletely or wrongly addressed. tan cheng-mo always make patient inquiries to deliver such mail.

he once delivered a letter from an armyman in hunan province that had an old address. tan cheng-mo went to several places by the name without finding the recipient. he also looked up the rolls of several people's communes to no avail. analyzing the address, he speculated that it might have been sent by someone who had joined the revolution many years ago. so he inquired at eight production brigades in six communes during his mail deliveries. he finally located the person whose name had changed when she married. she moved to tears when she received the letter from an uncle she had not seen for 30 years. about one month later the man returned to his village to see his niece.

last june tan cheng-mo got a letter sent from chungking to a person in a production brigade of a commune who was not known there. he went on to inquire in seven neighbouring production brigades without any result. he kept up his search. at last he located the woman, the wife of a demobilized armyman, who had come to the village only a short time before.

tan cheng-mo retains the fine qualities of the poor and lower-middle peasants and shows concern for the local people and production wherever he goes. a 15-kilometre-long deep gully overrun with brambles lies between two communes and a narrow path crosses this gully. tan cheng-mo thought the path should be cleared. so he started on his route earlier every day and, after finishing, would clear the path until dark. many people joined him in the work and, after a month, the path was cleared.

RURAL MARKET

Bustling East China Marketing Place

(NCNA-English Nanking, Mar. 2, 1972)

a marketing place in east china is humming with activity. boats ply the nearby river and lorries take out farm produce and side-line products and bring in manufactured goods. the streets are lined with brick houses that have electric lighting. the stores display a great variety of goods.

this is a commune's marketing place in chitung county of kiangsu province, located at the outlet of the yangtze river along the coast of the yellow sea.

but this coastal township was poor before liberation. there were only two or three stalls which sold edible oil, salt, vinegar, tobacco and matches. water conservancy projects were in disrepair under the dark rule of the kuomintang reactionaries and agricultural production was extremely low. with the addition of exorbitant taxes and miscellaneous levies and exploitation, the poor and lower-middle peasants lived in misery.

under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line after liberation, the poor and lower-middle peasants took the road of collectivization. the mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, has helped promote agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side-line production and fisheries. grain and cotton output of the chinhai people's commune to which the marketing place belongs has since 1964 exceeded the targets set in the national programme for agricultural development. the output of ginned cotton throughout the commune averages 1.05 tons per hectare and grain 7.5 tons.

with about one mou of land (one-fifteenth hectare) per capita, the 30,000 peasants of the commune now have surplus grain, of which they sell to the state 750 tons every year. the yearly delivery of cotton is 1,500 tons. the commune also delivers to the state and market every year more than 20,000 pigs, 18,000 sheep, 350 tons of fish and other aquatic products and more than 700 tons of fruit. all this helped develop the collective economy, increase the income of the peasants and supply the market. the marketing place has become a centre for

delivering and storing agricultural and side-line products, means of production and manufactured consumer goods. there are more than 30 stores stocked with goods needed by the peasants and purchasing centres for agricultural, side-line and special local products. a centre providing means of production for farming and a farm tool repair workshop have been set up.

the living standards of the people have improved with the growth of agricultural production. retail sales in 1971, hit an all-time high of 5,400,000 yuan, 60 per cent more than that in 1965, the year prior to the great proletarian cultural revolution, and treble the figure before the people's commune was set up in 1958. daily necessities on sale come to more than 1,500 kinds, including cotton cloth, silk and woollen fabrics in over 260 varieties.

bank savings keep rising. a credit co-operative was started in 1954. at that time, it lent the peasants 180,000 yuan every year to help them raise production and their living standards. but things are different nowadays every production team has public accumulation funds and every household has surplus grain and money. peasant savings have reached over 900,000 yuan.

one old poor peasant said: "before liberation, there were three members in my family but we had only two suits of padded coats and one quilt filled with rushes. we begged all the year round. my wife fell ill one year and i borrowed some money from a wealthy man. it took me ten years to pay off that usurious debt. now, the ten members in my family live in four big new tile-roofed rooms. we have three bicycles and a sewing machine. we have everything we need. after the distribution last year, i had more than 500 yuan in the bank. what a happy life we are living exclamation"

the cultural life in this marketing place is varied. there are frequent film shows and an abundant supply of books, pictorials and newspapers. every household has a re-diffusion loudspeaker and there is a t.v. room in the street. the commune runs a political night school and a recreation center.

AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION

Central China Province Industry Helps Increase Farm Mechanization

(NCNA-English Changsha, Mar. 2, 1972)

central china's hunan province has more than 140 farm machinery plants at the county level and above which provided most of the tractors, diesel engines, pumps and other farm machinery and accessories used in the province over the past few years. total value of farm machinery and accessories supplied to the rural areas in 1971 was four times the figure for 1965, the year preceding the cultural revolution.

the workers are guided by chairman mao's teaching "resolutely shift the work of the industrial departments on to the path of taking agriculture as the foundation". small and medium tractors used in paddy fields, internal combustion engines, pumps, rice transplanters and other kinds of machinery are flowing to the countryside for spring farming.

the machine building departments have made possible the mechanization or semi-mechanization of irrigation and drainage, threshing and processing of farm and sideline products. machine ploughing and rice transplanting is done on a growing acreage every year. more labour power can now be used for careful cultivation and sideline production. the province's grain output in 1971 exceeded that of 1970, itself a good year, despite serious drought and pests in many parts of the province. there were also good harvests of rapeseed, tea, tobacco, sugar-cane, tung oil seed and other industrial crops.

big expansion of the farm machine industry has taken place since the great proletarian cultural revolution. the province earlier could produce only diesel and steam engines, threshers and rice mills and around a dozen types of accessories. the hunan provincial revolutionary committee, set up in 1968, based itself on the guiding principle for the development of the national economy "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" in enlarging the farm machine industry.

self-reliance and hard work and making full use of the potential of existing local industry are the principles. most of the present farm machinery plants are enlarged or reconstructed plants and handicraft workshops. making full use of equipment and skilled labour force of the older plants has aroused the enthusiasm of the workers and brought quick results with small investments. four farm machinery plants which began to cooperate in 1969 made over 100 pieces of special purpose equipment and with a limited amount of state aid were able to put 30-h.p. tractors into serial production in 1970. this cooperative effort, it is estimated, served to cut investment needed for a new plant with the same capacity by half.

the machine building departments have helped the communes and production brigades with equipment and technical personnel to set up farm machinery repair services. there are now over 800 commune-run farm machinery repair plants as against a few prior to the cultural revolution. many brigades have farm machinery repair workshops. many commune-run farm machinery repair plants can even turn out rice transplanters, rice mills, threshers, fodder crushers and other machines.

SOIL IMPROVEMENT

Central China Hsien Transform Alkaline Soil

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Mar. 2, 1972)

a dozen years of hard work in transforming alkaline soil and sand dunes have provided three grain-deficient counties in central china with more grain than they consume.

the people of yuanyang, yenchin and fengchiu counties in northern honan suffered bitterly from soil alkalinization and sandstorms. but the people were encouraged by chairman mao's teaching "poverty gives rise to the desire for change, the desire for action and the desire for revolution." over more than a decade they dug more than 10,000 drainage ditches and planted many windbreaks to protect their farmland from the frequent waterloggings and sandstorms.

their efforts were for a time obstructed by a handful of class enemies. in total disregard of local conditions, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's agents made the local people concentrate on storing water. this raised the water table and caused more serious alkalinization. going from one extreme to the other, they later prohibited any move to lead water in from the yellow river, thus impeding farmland capital construction.

the people summed up their experience during the great proletarian cultural revolution. hundreds of groups made extensive investigations, surveying the terrain, analysing the soil, checking the wind tunnels and talking things over with the masses. they finally grasped the inter-relations among drought, waterlogging and alkalinization as well as the laws governing the sandstorms. they mobilized the masses to construct a network of irrigation and drainage facilities.

the shuipingkuo production brigade in fengchiu county blazed a new trail in transforming alkaline soil by digging up the earth lying two metres beneath the farmland to cover the alkaline top-soil. working hard for seven years beginning in 1965, the brigade turned most of its alkaline soil into good fields. last year it produced 60 tons of grain as against 15 tons in 1964. the brigade became self-sufficient in grain.

led by the communist party committee of yuanyang county, the commune members went all out to transform a large swampy area which extended a hundred kilometres between yuanyang county and fengchiu county. in a few years they turned more than 8,600 hectares of low-lying alkaline land into level fields about one-third of which is already grown to rice. this has been achieved by leading in the yellow river water to leach the alkaline content and enrich the soil with the river silt.

last year 323 production brigades in the three counties reaped three tons of grain from every hectare. among them over 90 brigades produced 3.75 tons per hectare.

frequent flooding of the yellow river in the past created large tracts of sandy land. a 40-kilometre-long sand belt lies in the northwestern part of yenchin county.

leading members of the county revolutionary committee headed a group of cadres which surveyed several hundred sand dunes and wind tunnels in the area. they also consulted many old peasants. then they mapped out an overall plan to control the sandstorms.

some county revolutionary committee leaders went to work at the tapu people's commune which was hardest hit by sandstorms. with the peasants, they devised ways to fix shifting sand dunes and then covered them with trees. this quickened the tempo of the work throughout the county. now 60 per cent of the county's 14,000 hectares of sand dunes and desolate land have been transformed. five windbreaks have been strengthened. sixtysix newly planted windbreaks are growing well.

most of the 1,000 shifting sand dunes in fengchiu county have been fixed by the same method. former sandy fields are being turned into oases.

GOOD HARVEST

Northwest China Province Reports Good Harvest

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Mar. 3, 1972)

kansu province in northwest china has made notable progress in developing its agricultural production. the province last year wrested a good harvest despite the worst drought in two decades. an increased number of counties, communes and brigades have reached or surpassed the target set for per hectare grain yield in the national programme for agricultural development.

in addition, the province has developed its forestry, animal husbandry, side-line production and fisheries thanks to implementation of the principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development". the acreage of new forests and tree nurseries hit an all-time high. the number of pigs last year increased by 40 per cent over 1970. the increase of young animals and the survival rate was better than any previous year. fish increased 22 per cent over 1970. output of cotton, oil-bearing crops, sugar beet, fruits and other industrial crops also went up.

led by the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels, the cadres and commune members have conscientiously studied works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works. this helped strengthen their consciousness in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line and inspire their enthusiasm. a down-to-earth movement to learn from tachai was launched throughout the province.

by combining the revolutionary zeal with a scientific approach, the people of kansu achieved one victory after another last year, brought irrigation to 53,300 hectares of farmland and built 240,000 hectares of terraced fields.

due to serious soil erosion per hectare grain yield in ninghsien county never exceeded 1.5 tons in the past. the county's cadres and commune members launched three anti-erosion battles since the winter of 1970. more than 5,600 hectares of land were terraced or turned into strips for contour farming. this amounts to 60 per cent of the total acreage of such land built in the previous 20 years. total grain output of the county last year topped its previous peak by 48 per cent.

minchin county, hemmed in on three sides by sand-dunes, was badly in need of water for its farms. the volume of flow of its only one river barely meets half of the county's need of water for irrigation. the county party committee and revolutionary committee mobilized the commune members to tap the underground water resources. they dug more than 15,000 wells and bought and manufactured pumping equipment. the irrigated acreage was thus extended to 25,600 hectares. this enables the county to win good harvests despite dry spells.

following chairman mao's teaching "no investigation, no right to speak", the leaders at all levels of the kansu province went to the grassroots level and made investigations and studies among the masses. they summed up and popularized the advanced experience.

grain yield in the mountainous kanku county was only 0.75 tons per hectare owing to a lack of irrigation facilities. the county organized more than 400 cadres to survey all of the 3,470 gullies. they found water resources in 2,800 gullies. the communes and brigades then launched a drive to build small irrigation works. they completed more than 300 projects last year, bringing irrigation to more than 2,600 hectares of land.

some one hundred factories and enterprises in the province are making agricultural equipment. many factories have established direct contact with counties and communes and enthusiastically helped them set up farm machinery repair shops and train technical forces.

TROPICAL CROPS

Southern China Expands Tropical, Subtropical Crop Cultivation

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 2, 1972)

output of tropical and subtropical crops is rising in south china's kwangtung province and kwangsi chuang autonomous region. the area planted to rubber trees, sisal hemp, shellac trees, cinnamon, pineapple, coconut palms, coffee and cacao has been steadily enlarged over the past few years.

kwangsi used to produce no rubber. workers and peasants in this region gave play to the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and succeeded in planting rubber trees in the southern part after years of effort. output has risen steadily. the rubber plantations in southern kwangsi last year topped the state quota for rubber sheets by 13.9 per cent and the 1970 output by 35 per cent.

commune and county party organizations and revolutionary committees in southern kwangsi have in the past several years paid close attention to chairman mao's principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development". they have made proper arrangements as to the distribution of manpower for raising grain and industrial crops. as a result, production of aniseed and cinnamon, subtropical crops traditionally grown in this area, has gone up. the tunghsing autonomous county enlarged its anise acreage by 2,660 hectares and its cinnamon acreage by 2,800 hectares in the six years ending 1971. the area planted to anise and cinnamon is now both twice as large as in the early post-liberation years. this county chalked up record aniseed and cinnamon yields in 1970. it had good harvests of these crops last year despite drought, winds and insect pests.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the people of hainan island and leichou peninsula, while developing grain production energetically, reclaimed large tracts of land to be grown to tropical and subtropical crops. as a result, output of these crops has risen markedly. in 1971, latex output was 7.2 per cent above 1970, output of palm oil and pepper rose by a notable margin and sisal fibre output topped the annual production plan by 9.6 per cent.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Afghan Public Health Minister Meets Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Kabul, Mar. 1, 1972)

mohammad ibrahim majid seraj, public health minister of afghanistan, met chinese ambassador hsien pang-chih here this morning and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

during the meeting, hsien pang-chih, on behalf of the public health ministry of the people's republic of china, presented to the public health ministry of afghanistan the documentary film "acupuncture anesthesia". minister seraj expressed thanks for the gift.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chinese Red Cross Society Expresses Sympathy with Flood and Landslide Victims in Algeria

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 2, 1972)

the red cross society of china today sent a message to the red crescent society of algeria, expressing deep sympathy with the algerian inhabitants in the constantine region afflicted by floods and landslides. the message reads:

learning that floods and landslides have hit the region of constantine causing heavy losses to the inhabitants, the chinese people and the red cross society of china express deep sympathy with the people of the afflicted region. the red cross society of china requests you to convey its cordial solicitude to the afflicted people, and it decides to donate a sum of 100,000 yuan (renminbi) to help them surmount the temporary difficulties.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Danish Government Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Peking

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Mar. 3, 1972)

the danish government delegation led by erling jensen, minister of commerce of denmark, left here for peking by plane today in the company of peng chin-po, leading member of a department under the chinese ministry of foreign trade, and others. the delegation arrived in shanghai from kwangchow on march 1.

upon its arrival in and departure from shanghai, the danish delegation was welcomed and seen off at the airport by leading members of the financial and trade department of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and other organizations concerned, including hsu chung-yi, chi wei-li and yu chang-ling.

during its stay in shanghai, the delegation visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, futan university and the shanghai no. 3 machine tool plant. wang shao-yung, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, met the danish guests and gave a banquet in their honour.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Clumsy Performance of Eisaku Sato

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 3, 1972)

following is a "people's daily" commentator's article today entitled: "clumsy performance of eisaku sato":

eisaku sato, prime minister of the reactionary japanese government, made a clumsy anti-china performance at the japanese diet recently in making repeated reference to china's territory taiwan.

eisaku sato stated hypocritically on february 28 that "it is natural to regard taiwan as the territory of the people's republic of china."

sato changed his tune on the following day, saying that he can "understand the position of the people's republic of china which claims that taiwan is part of its territory".

sato took another step backward on the third day, saying that japan "is not in a position to say anything about the question of the legal title to taiwan".

look, how the same sato expressed one opinion today and another opinion tomorrow all on the same question, contradicting himself and slapping his own face. no matter what he says he has stuck to his policy of

hostility towards china. such inconsistent statements of sato have aroused indignation among many diet members of the opposition parties and far-sighted personages in the liberal democratic party. japanese public opinion attacked sato strongly for "going back on his words" and "stepping backward". sato has thrown himself into great embarrassment by his own performance.

sato and his ilk, the reactionary chieftains of japan, have for many years put forth a great deal of preposterous arguments on the taiwan question. they have never ceased their plot to create "two chinas", nor have they given up their aggressive ambitions towards china's taiwan province. their obdurate stand of hostility towards china has met with the strong opposition of the japanese people and shameful defeat in the united nations, thus landing themselves in extreme isolation both at home and abroad. therefore, they have to put on false pretences and make ambiguous remarks at times to conceal their real anti-china features. now sato has come out to talk glibly about the so-called "title" to taiwan and deliberately dodge the issue in an attempt to hoodwink the people. but finally, he has revealed his fox's tail.

as known to all, the question of the so-called "title" to taiwan does not exist at all. taiwan has been china's territory since ancient times. after world war two, taiwan which had been occupied by japan for 50 years was returned to china. but reactionary chieftains from nobusuke kishi to eisaku sato not only have often clamoured that "the title to taiwan remains to be determined", but have also plotted and supported behind the scenes the sinister scheme to create "an independent taiwan". despite his present statement that japan "is not in a position to say anything about the question of the legal title to taiwan", sato has in fact still not acknowledged that taiwan had long been returned to china. that is to say, he still insists on his theory that "the title to taiwan remains to be determined", and persists in the schemes of creating "two chinas", "one china, one taiwan", "one china, two governments", "an independent taiwan", etc. this is an act of flagrant hostility towards the chinese people which cannot but arouse their greatest fury.

taiwan is part of the territory of the people's republic of china. the liberation of taiwan is china's internal affairs and the chinese people will never allow any outside interference in this matter. this just stand of the chinese people has enjoyed wide and resolute support from the japanese people. the demand of the japanese people for the restoration of diplomatic relations between japan and china and the development of japan-china friendship is like a mighty torrent surging ahead irresistibly. sato's deliberate designs to antagonise the chinese people and carry out the "two chinas" plot and his ambitions to make aggression on china's territory taiwan are doomed to failure.

CHINA AND MOROCCO

Premier Chou En-lai Greets Moroccan National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 2, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to king of morocco hassan ii, warmly greeting the national day of the kingdom of morocco. the message reads:

his majesty hassan ii,

king of morocco,

rabat

on the occasion of the eleventh anniversary of the national day of the kingdom of morocco, i wish to express, on behalf of the chinese government and people, warm congratulations to you and to the government and people of morocco.

may the friendship between the chinese and moroccan peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries grow stronger and develop daily.

may the kingdom of morocco enjoy prosperity and its people well-being.

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, march 2, 1972

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CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Peking Ceremony Welcomes Korean Men's and Women's Volleyball Teams

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 2, 1972)

the chinese physical culture and sports commission held a ceremony at the capital indoor stadium this evening warmly welcoming the visiting korean men's and women's volleyball teams. later, chinese and korean volleyballers played two friendly matches before more than 18,000 spectators.

the competition hall of the stadium was filled with sentiments of fraternal friendship between the chinese and korean peoples. there were huge portraits of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and the korean people's great leader premier kim il sung, flanked by the national flags of the two countries. big slogan-bearing streamers inside the stadium and outside read: "warm

welcome to the korean volleyball teams exclamation" and "long live the great friendship and militant unity sealed in blood between the chinese and korean peoples exclamation"

the ceremony began with the band playing the national anthems of china and korea. volleyballers of the two countries exchanged pennants. then the women and men players had two matches. their sportsmanship and good performances drew round after round of warm applause.

attending the welcoming ceremony and watching the matches were:

li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; wang meng, chairman of the physical culture and sports commission; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; and leading members of organizations concerned shen chien, yu pu-hsueh, li ching-chuan, chao cheng-hung, wang lei, kuo tung-chun and tsao ke-chiang; and

kim sang bok, leader of the korean men's and women's volleyball teams and chairman of the korean volleyball association; pak byong chol, deputy leader of the teams and dean of the sports department of pyongyang physical culture institute; hyun jun keuk, korean ambassador to china, and his wife; and other korean comrades in peking.

prior to the ceremony, li teh-sheng, wang meng, han nien-lung and other chinese comrades met and had a most cordial and friendly conversation with comrades kim sang bok and pak byong chol. ambassador hyun jun keuk and his wife were also present.

after the friendly matches, li teh-sheng, wang meng, han nien-lung and other chinese comrades, together with kim sang bok, pak byong chol, hyun jun keuk and his wife and other korean comrades, walked down from the rostrum into the court. they shook hands with the players of the two countries and were photographed with them.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

China, Romania Sign Radio and Television Cooperation Agreement

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Mar. 2, 1972)

a radio and television cooperation agreement between the central broadcasting administration of the people's republic of china and the committee of the radio and television of romania was signed here today.

chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to romania, and mihail bujor sion, chairman of the committee of the radio and television of romania, signed the agreement on behalf of the two sides respectively.

present at the signing ceremony were vasile gliga, vice-minister of foreign affairs of romania, and leading members of departments concerned.

hua kuang, counsellor, and other diplomatic officials, of the chinese embassy in romania were also present.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese Ambassador to Tanzania Gives Farewell Reception

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Mar. 2, 1972)

outgoing chinese ambassador to tanzania chung hsi-tung gave a farewell reception in the chinese embassy here yesterday evening.

sophia kawawa, wife of tanzanian second vice-president and prime minister kawawa, attended the reception.

among the more than 150 guests present were tanzanian chief justice saidi, minister for foreign affairs john malecela, minister for finance msuya, minister for commerce and industries amir jamal, minister for agriculture joseph mungai, minister for defence and national service edward sokoine, minister for health hassan mwinyi, minister for labour and social welfare alfred tandau, minister for information and broadcasting daudi mwakawago, executive secretary of t.a.n.u. mbita, chief of the logistics and engineering office of the tanzanian people's defence forces colonel kashmiri, commissioner of coast region kisumo, chairman of dar es salaam city council chambuso, other high ranking government officials and friendly personalities from various circles.

diplomatic envoys of many countries to tanzania and representatives of southern african liberation movements were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Representative Speaks at UN Special Committee on Decolonization

(NCNA-English United Nations, Mar. 1, 1972)

the united nations special committee on decolonization held a meeting today to discuss its work programme for this year. chinese representative chang yung-kuan, in a speech at the meeting, drew attention to the excellent situation in the african continent in favour of the national liberation movement and denounced the criminal schemings of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism against the african national liberation movement. he advanced the suggestions of the chinese delegation on the future work of the special committee on decolonization.

the chinese representative said: "the national liberation movement has become the great irresistible historical current of our time, which will certainly continue to surge ahead and win still more important victories. in the years since world war ii, the colonial empires have disintegrated and toppled one after another."

he continued, "the national liberation movement in asia, africa and latin america are surging forward vigorously. all this shows that countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution and that this is the inevitable trend of historical development which no force on earth can resist. the days are gone forever when imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism could rule the fate of other countries at will.

"what should be pointed out in particular is that the national liberation movement in africa has developed vigorously after world war ii. nearly 40 african countries have won independence. the political consciousness of the african people is higher than ever before. earth-shaking changes have taken place on the african continent. africa which was slanderously called the 'dark continent' by the western colonialists is shining forth with radiance in the common struggle of the people of various countries against imperialism.

"at present, the african countries which have already won independence are marching forward with big strides and winning one victory after another on the road of opposing colonialism and neo-colonialism, consolidating national independence and safeguarding state sovereignty, liquidating the colonialist forces and developing national economy and culture. in order to consolidate the fruits of victory and push ahead their struggle, more and more african countries are getting further united among themselves and with the asian and latin american countries against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. in particular, they are directing the spearhead of their struggle against the power politics and hegemony of the superpowers."

he added, "the african countries have now become an important political force on the international political area. they have made important contributions to the common cause of the unity of the people of the third world against imperialism."

chang yung-kuan then referred to the upsurge of the struggles waged by the peoples of zimbabwe, namibia, angola, mozambique and guinea (bissau) to combat colonialist rule and racial discrimination and to win national independence. he declared, "the great majority of african countries have won independence and have now become masters of their own. the non-independent african people will certainly smash the shackles imposed on them and win the victory of national liberation so long as they persevere in unity and struggle".

he continued, "however, no reactionary force will ever step down from the stage of history of their own accord. imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism are employing tricks and manoeuvres in an attempt to stage a come back or to hang on there. social-imperialism is also trying hard to infiltrate into africa in an attempt to expand its spheres of influence. the revolutionary people of all countries must heighten their vigilance and resolutely frustrate all their criminal scheming activities. sometimes, while engaging in political deception, the imperialists buy over traitors to carry out subversive and disruptive activities; sometimes, baring their fangs, they directly organize mercenary troops to launch armed invasions; sometimes, they try to gain control through 'economic aid' or 'military assistance'. imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism are giving political, economic and military assistance to the white racist regimes of south africa and rhodesia and the portuguese colonialist authorities and supporting them in forming a reactionary military alliance for the joint repression of the national liberation struggles of the people of azania, zimbabwe, namibia and the portuguese colonies and are carrying out military threats and armed provocation against the neighbouring african countries. u.s. and british imperialism withdrew from the special committee on decolonization last year in order to escape from their seats in the dock. at the special meetings of the security council recently held in africa, the british representative, ignoring the just position of the african countries and the broad masses of the african people, again abused the veto and prevented the adoption of the resolution on the question of rhodesia, thus further revealing the true features of british imperialism. we express great indignation and strong condemnation at such flagrant acts of sabotage on their part."

the chinese representative said, "we maintain that the special committee on decolonization should firmly support the people of asia, africa, latin america, oceania and the rest of the world in their just struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and for the winning and safeguarding of national independence and firmly oppose their aggression, subversion, control, interference and bullying against the asian, african and latin american countries and other regions.

"the chinese government and people have always regarded the revolutionary struggles of the people of all countries as a tremendous support to them. the chinese government and people firmly support the people of all countries in their just struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. we consider this to be our bounden internationalist duty. the chinese delegation is ready to exert its efforts to this end."

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in conclusion, chang yung-kuan said that the chinese delegation supported the view that the special committee holds its meetings in some african countries.

other speakers at today's meeting included the representatives of iraq, ethiopia, trinidad and tobago, mali, sierra leone, syria, ivory coast, iran and yugoslavia. many speakers supported the proposal for meetings of the special committee to be held in some african countries.

CHINA AND USSR

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator's Article: "Curious Rumor, Vile Slander"

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 3, 1972)

the "people's daily" today carries a commentator's article entitled "curious rumour, vile slander". it reads as follows:

of late, soviet revisionism repeatedly spread rumours through its propaganda machines to slander china as importing chromium from rhodesia, and soviet representatives gave wide currency to these rumours at the united nations. they attempted in this way to misrepresent china's consistent stand on the rhodesia question, poison the friendly relations between china and african countries and undermine the friendship between the chinese and african people. but all this is a wild goose chase, pure and simple.

it is not at all surprising that the propaganda machines of soviet revisionism depend on fabricating rumours for a living as they have long been doing so. this time, however, they have fabricated an even more curious rumour, alleging that china and a so-called "delegation of rhodesia" "signed" a treaty in peking not long ago to increase rhodesia's export to china. this is sheer fabrication out of thin air. this vile rumour-mongering of the soviet revisionists shows how far they have gone in their degeneration and how desperately they are seized with want of heart and with apprehension.

the chinese government and people have consistently supported the african peoples in their just struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism; they have always supported the zimbabwe people in their just struggle against colonial rule and racial discrimination and for national independence. in his letter addressed to the secretary-general of the united nations on january 27, 1972, the chinese foreign minister solemnly declared: "in order to support the just struggle of the people of zimbabwe, the chinese government has always refrained from having any diplomatic contacts with the rhodesian white racist regime and long ago severed all economic and trade relations with it, direct or indirect." the chinese

permanent representative on the u.n. security council stated in explicit terms at a recent security council meeting that "the security council should further strengthen and widen the sanctions against the rhodesian racist regime and should also impose sanctions on south africa and the portuguese colonialist authorities." that the chinese government has unswervingly adhered to this solemn stand is known to all. the mud-slinging on the part of the soviet revisionist rumour-mongers can do no harm to china. their schemes for undermining the friendship between the chinese and african people can only further reveal their heinous features as social-imperialists.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

March 15, 1972 No. 5093

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* NATIONAL *
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INDOCTRINATION OF PARTY MEMBERS

Constant Ideological and Political Line Education for Party Members

- The Party committee of Hsifeng hsien bears closely in mind the reality of the three major revolutionary struggles in the countryside

Old Party members further arouse their revolutionary youthful enthusiasm and new Party members show more vim and vigor

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 2, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Shenyang) In compliance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Conduct education in ideology and political line" throughout the Party, the Party committee of Hsifeng hsien, Liaoning Province, closely links the reality of the three major revolutionary struggles in the countryside with constant ideological and political line education for the broad masses of Party members. Their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle is raised continuously. Full play is given to pioneering exemplary role of Communist Party members in the three major revolutionary struggles. An excellent situation further develops in revolution and production throughout the hsien.

After the establishment of the Party committee of Hsifeng hsien, attention was paid to proper handling of the Party's ideological and organizational development. A certain measure of success was achieved. Under such a situation, some leading members for a time developed the idea of taking a breather, and slackened constant ideological and political line education for the Party members.

Discovering such a problem, the hsien Party committee conducted a timely discussion and worked out a decision on the conduct of penetrating ideological

and political line education and the further strengthening of the Party's ideological building. Meanwhile, the hsien Party committee called a special work conference and organized the responsible persons of Party organizations at various levels to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's directive on strengthening the building of the Party. Experiences and lessons were summed up about the ideological building of the Party after the Party rectification. Everyone's awareness was raised. Party organizations at various levels all tackled ideological and political line education for Party members as an important business.

The secretary of the Party committee of this hsien constantly went deep into the midst of the first line of the three major revolutionary struggles to ascertain and get at the conditions concerning line education for Party members. Concrete leadership was exercised. In the winter of last year, he went to Kengk'o commune to join the broad mass of Party members in unfolding a criticize-revisionism and rectification movement. He found that some Party members had a vague idea of the complexity of the intra-Party two-line struggle. He personally gave them Party lessons. He joined them in studying writings by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on classes and class struggle and the history of intra-Party two-line struggle. Revolutionary mass criticism was unfolded. Consciousness of line struggle on the part of the broad masses of Party members was enhanced.

Under the inspiration of the secretary of the hsien Party committee, the principal leading members of hsien- and commune-level Party committees enthusiastically penetrated into the midst of basic levels to strengthen investigation and study. Typical examples were laid hold of in a serious manner. Experience in strengthening the Party's ideological building was summed up and popularized in time. In addition, the hsien Party committee organized Mao Tse-tung thought propaganda teams which the standing committee members of the hsien Party committee constantly led deep into basic levels to stay at selected spots in different types of production brigades. The aim was to make investigations, analyze typical examples, and acquire experience as a guide to upper-level work. A boost was given to the continuous deepening of hsien-wide ideological and political line education for Party members.

In conducting ideological and political line education, the Party committee of Hsifeng hsien made a point of associating line education with education in strengthening regard for the Party. Continuously raised was the consciousness of execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy on the part of the broad mass of Party members.

The secretary of the Party branch of Hunglai brigade of Kaochiatien commune was an old cadre. A Party branch member was a young cadre. In the great cultural revolution, this young cadre once criticized the old one's mistakes. Later, both were selected to the new Party branch. Due to a difference of opinion in work, bad blood developed between the two ideologically. The unity of the Party branch suffered as a result.

To help solve this problem, a standing committee member of the hsien Party committee personally went to this brigade to engage the two Party members in heart-to-heart talks. He joined them in studying Chairman Mao's teachings on strengthening the Party's unity and in reviewing the historical experience of intra-Party two-line struggle. They were helped to raise revolutionary unity to the high plane of the principle of implementation of the Party's line and strengthening of the Party character for understanding. This gave them profound education in the line and the regard for the Party. At a Party branch meeting, the two took the initiative to fight self and criticize revisionism. Thereafter, the old cadre on his own initiative united those comrades once opposed to him and worked with them. The new cadre seriously acquired the old one's experience in revolutionary practice. Through working toward the same ends, showing mutual support, and getting united in fighting, the Party branch strengthened its fighting power considerably.

In carrying out ideological and political line education for the broad masses of Party members, the Party committee of Hsifeng hsien also made a point of directing vigorous efforts toward the cultivation and training of backbone basic-level Party members. In the light of the special features that marked rural basic-level backbone Party members such as a relatively heavy workload, a relatively large store of perceptual knowledge, and a relatively low theoretical level, the hsien Party committee adopted the method of concentrating on launching study classes. The aim was to give them training by rotation in separate groups over different periods. Rural basic-level backbone Party members were helped to associate practical struggle and ideological reality with the conscientious study of books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and raise perceptual knowledge to the high plane of theory.

In one year or more, the hsien Party committee held a basic-level backbone Party members' study class for 11 terms. Training was provided for over 2,100 basic-level Party branch secretaries, deputy secretaries and committee members and commune-level Party cadres. Through study, these basic-level backbone Party members acquired a further understanding of such points as what was Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, what was Liu Shao-ch'i's and other swindlers' counter-revolutionary revisionist line and policy, what was the materialist theory of reflection, what was idealist transcendentalism, what was the socialist line, and what was the capitalist road. Thus, consciousness of execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy was strengthened.

Ch'ao Te-hsiang, deputy secretary of the Party branch of Chüying brigade, Fulin commune, formerly came under the influence of "production first" and other fallacies spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers. He concerned himself solely with production and neglected ideological-political work. Later, the broad masses' criticism of the revisionist sinister trash of "production first" gave him education. But due to his not having clarified the relations between politics and production, he again developed the erroneous idea of not daring to take up production. After participating in the backbone Party members' study class launched by the Party committee,

repeatedly studying relevant writings by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on the relations between politics and production, and criticizing Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers' crime of setting politics and production in opposition, he raised his awareness. Back at the brigade, he doggedly put politics in command of production and vigorously tackled line and policy problems in production struggle. A bumper harvest was scored in both revolution and production.

In conducting ideological and political line education, the Party committee of Hsifeng hsien cited a number of advanced typical examples seriously devoted to the execution of the Party's line and policy. Positive education was given for the broad masses of Party members. Through constantly holding on-the-spot meetings and experience-exchange meetings and adopting mobile reporting and other patterns, they summed up and popularized some advanced experiences in the conduct of penetrating line education and serious execution of the Party's guideline and policy. Prominent results were achieved. This hsien and the Party branch of Fuchü brigade of Lungkung commune insisted on giving Party members and cadres line education and continuously getting rid of interference from the "Left" or the right. They seriously carried out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy. The whole brigade witnessed an all-round development of agriculture, afforestation, stock-breeding and other sidelines. Per-mow grain output crossed the "Yellow River" for several years running. This marked the brigade as an advanced typical example in learning from Tachai in agriculture throughout the hsien. The Party committee of the hsien popularized the experience of the Party branch of Fuchü brigade. Party branches of many brigades seriously learned from Fuchü and strengthened considerably the ideological building of the Party. Full play was given to the fighting bulwark role of a Party branch in the three major revolutionary struggles.

After being elected a production team leader, Communist Party member Miao Ch'ing-lin of Tungk'ou production team of Kungho brigade of Hsifengchen commune took the lead in the serious implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy and led the masses in unfolding a penetrating campaign to learn from Tachai. For two years, this team's average per-mow grain output surpassed the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development" to cross the "Yellow River." A speedy growth of the collective economy was achieved. It became a hsien-level advanced unit in learning from Tachai in agriculture. Party member production team heads of many brigades emulated the exemplary deeds of Miao Ch'ing-lin and received profound education. Under the inspiration of advanced typical examples, 26 relatively backward production brigades of the whole hsien in one year changed their backward features in succession. Six of them have already joined the advanced ranks.

After conducting penetrating ideological and political line education, the broad masses of Party members of Hsifeng hsien have undergone profound changes in their spiritual outlook. The old Party members have further aroused their revolutionary youthful enthusiasm. The new Party members show more vim and vigor.

* * *

LINE EDUCATION

Take Line Struggle Education As a Lever and a Spur to the Deepening of Struggle-Criticism-Transformation Campaign

- Party branch of Tientsin Structural Timber Factory continuously strengthens ideological-political work

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 2, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Tientsin, February 29, 1972) Bearing reality in mind closely, the Party branch of Tientsin Municipal Structural Timber Factory has conducted penetrating ideological and political line education for cadres and the masses to raise everyone's consciousness of execution of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. An impetus is provided for the deepening of the struggle-criticism-transformation campaign throughout the factory. Last year, this factory fulfilled the state's production plan 60 days ahead of schedule. For January this year, it further fulfilled the state's production plan five days ahead of time.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Whether the ideological and political line is correct or not decides everything," the Party branch of Tientsin Municipal Structural Timber Factory in the midst of work made a point of grasping class struggle and two-line struggle as a lever and continuously raising the consciousness of execution of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line on the part of cadres and the masses.

On one occasion, the secretary of the Party branch found in an investigation deep among shifts and groups that the leadership members of the material matching workshop had failed to unfold an active ideological struggle in a correct way. This hampered the revolutionary unity between Party members and cadres and the masses. It was also found that in the polished wood workshop and timber-production workshop, some comrades developed an inclination toward arrogance and self-complacency. This had also an adverse effect on unity.

To counter such a situation, the Party branch held study classes at various levels. Throughout the factory was conducted education in the line of unity for victory of the 9th Party National Congress. In the light of reality, everyone conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "Get united to win still greater victories." Also studied were Chairman Mao's works such as "Rectify the Party Style," "On Correcting Mistaken Ideas in the Party," etc. It was realized that such erroneous ideas as arrogance and self-complacency were detrimental to the implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Those comrades concerned reviewed the inclination toward arrogance and complacency they had manifested ideologically. The cadres and the masses received thereby profound education and further strengthened their regard for the Party. Ties between Party members and the masses and between cadres and the masses got further cemented.

The Party branch of this factory paid great attention to new problems that appeared in the execution of the Party's policy, and conducted penetrating ideological and political line education to make the Party members and the masses strengthen continuously their regard for the Party's policy and raise their policy level. To study the work performance of a cadre who had committed mistakes before, the masses of this factory held two discussions but without achieving a unanimous view. Laying hold of this matter, the Party branch organized everyone to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's various teachings including "Policy and strategy are the Party's lifeblood. Leading comrades at various levels must take full note of it and must never be negligent." This cadre was subjected to an all-round, historical analysis. The mistakes committed by the cadre were noted. Also noted was the fact that with the help of the Party organization and the masses, he had recognized his own mistakes and expressed a desire for rectification. With everyone's awareness unified, proper arrangements were made for his work. Thereafter, in his work, this cadre tried hard to transform his thinking. He showed marked progress. The Party branch further consulted with the masses about assigning him to leadership work in a basic-level unit. This gave better play to his positive role.

The Party branch of Tientsin Municipal Structural Timber Factory also associated struggle-criticism-transformation tasks with ideological and political line education for the masses. The various workshops of this factory aroused the masses to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "Seriously make a good job of struggle-criticism-transformation." After an elaborate discussion, there were established and perfected very rapidly business accounting, quality inspection and other regulations and systems. Production was geared to plans, attendance put on a study-and-approval basis, quality inspected, costs calculated and the amount of consumption [of raw material] fixed.

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INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT

Make A Success of Enterprise Management in A Down-to-Earth Manner

- An investigative report on Nant'ung No. 2 State Cotton Mill

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 2, 1972)

Jen-min Jih-pao Editor's Note: Proper handling of enterprise management is an important part of the struggle-criticism-transformation effort. The key to proper handling of enterprise management lies in taking class struggle and line struggle as a lever, resolutely carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the Party's guideline and policy, mobilizing to the full all positive human factors, and handling properly the relations between one man and another in production, and, on such a basis, handling properly the relations between men and materials and giving better play to the role of manpower and material resources in developing production with greater, faster, better and more economical results. The experience of Nant'ung No. 2 State Cotton Mill in strengthening enterprise management serves as a reference for various other areas.

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Nant'ung No. 2 State Cotton Mill is an old factory with 50 years' history behind it. Despite its old premises and its old plant, the broad masses of workers of this factory guided by Tach'ing as an example, devote elaborate care and attention to its management. The old factory is enabled to measure up to the new standards of the seventies.

The Party Committee Must Strengthen Leadership Over Enterprise Management

In the great proletarian cultural revolution, this mill achieved relatively great progress in production. But due to the influence of social ultra "Left" thinking, there once appeared the phenomenon of throwing out of the window the management system and leaving everything to the control of a business affairs office. This seriously hampered production.

For the leadership's failure to commit itself to enterprise management the old workers had sharp criticism. The leading squad seriously listened to the masses' opinion and studied Chairman Mao's relevant teachings. It was realized that political work must be "integrated with economic work" and that to show no courage for management was to give up leadership over an enterprise. In the recent past few years, the Party committee of this factory, with line struggle for a start, strengthened enterprise management in the light of learn-from-Tach'ing experience. It has to its credit some experiences as follows:

First, we must make over-all planning and proper arrangements and handle properly the relations between a political campaign and routine management work:

In April 1970, at a time when the "one-strike and three-oppose" campaign was unfolding in depth, very important production tasks were on hand. Simultaneously with a vigorous effort in class struggle, the Party committee paid serious attention to production management. The No. 1 and No. 2 men went deep into the midst of the production forefront to make investigations and studies and solve production problems.

At this time, some people opined, "Now as the campaign is at a crucial stage, production should give way." Some others thought that the Party committee had devoted too much attention to production management and had not put things in their proper places.

In view of this problem, leading members of the Party committee repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's various teachings again at a Party committee meeting such as "None of those who is not attentive to the study of production matters can be considered a good leader." It was further realized that sole attention to production was liable to mislead us in our orientation, that preoccupation with revolution to the neglect of production was likewise wrong, and that sheer obsession with production targets to the neglect of enterprise management also provided no guarantee for production. Herein involved was not a problem of giving way but one of how to achieve proper integration.

With the Party committee's awareness unified, contradictions of the same sort encountered thereafter were solved more smoothly. No matter how time-consuming a political campaign was, members of the Party committee still took time out to make a collective study of production problems. They integrated the political campaign with routine management work and through the former stimulated production and boosted production. In vigorously tackling anarchist thinking, they sought a simultaneous overhaul of labor management systems. In fighting arrogance and complacency, they paid simultaneous attention to product quality. With each of the four open-door rectifications against arrogance and self-complacency, a new spur was given to production.

Second, we must pool correct opinions and handle properly the relations between democracy and centralism:

The Party committee of the factory not only criticized the "idea that systems are universally applicable" and the viewpoint of placing no trust in the masses, but also fought the anarchist thinking represented by the "idea that systems are useless." Courage was shown in putting forward targets compatible with reality and in adhering to rational regulations and systems. For instance, to guarantee the quality of equipment maintenance and repair, a previous rule called for a quality check and clearance after a major or a minor inspection and repair. For a time, such an approach was regarded by

some people as a form of "control, strangling and suppression." Its abolition was suggested. The Party committee of the factory roused in time the masses to make a comparative analysis of these two approaches. The masses came to a very quick conclusion. They established a quality inspection system combining self-check after an inspection and repair with mutual check. The Party committee came to understand that showing the courage to pool mass opinions does not dampen the masses' revolutionary enthusiasm but, on the contrary, serves as a proper guide and a spur to their revolutionary activism.

Third, we must insist on integrating centralized leadership with mass campaigns and do things in not only a spectacular but a down-to-earth manner:

Last year, after this factory took up an assignment for production of fine cloth for export purposes, a study class was held at various levels to impress on the masses the prevailing excellent situation and the significance of production of cloth for export. At the same time, the leadership went deep into the first line of production to organize the masses to experiment with weaving and spinning techniques. A general mass inspection of equipment was made with each spindle checked and fixed, each spindle made part of a chain, and each spindle provided with a proper number, so that every machine was made to show better quality and every spindle to spin properly. As a result, in less than four months, the percentage of up-to-standard export fine cloth turned out exceeded 97 percent.

Fourth, we must adopt the "one dividing into two" approach to the existing management system and, in criticizing and negating its erroneous components, dare to affirm and adhere to its rational components.

For instance, about the maintenance and repair of machines and equipment, the scholasticism embodied in the original regulations was negated while what represented a rational maintenance and repairing system was doggedly followed in line with the principle of making regular major and minor inspections and repairs. Concerning plant operations, the previous rigid-control approach was negated while such effective methods as "planned circuit checking" and installation of operational instructors were adhered to. As to the inspection of product quality, the previous method with one-sided emphasis on "mutual restraints" was negated while the cotton cloth re-inspection system was affirmed. Thus very fruitful results were achieved. The masses also felt satisfied.

Economic Work Must Be Done To Increasing Perfection

In enterprise management, this factory doggedly imposed high standards and strict demands on various items of management work, in line with the spirit of doing economic work to increasing perfection.

At the outset, some people suspected that such an approach would make us liable to the mistake of "controlling, strangling and suppression." To counter this way of thinking, the masses were widely mobilized for discussion. It was unanimously realized that rational regulations and systems

were essential to the rousing of the masses' socialist activism and expanding of production with greater, quicker, better and more economical results, and that there were fundamental differences between rational regulations and systems and "control, strangling and suppression" represented by revisionism.

On the basis of a clear-cut distinction between a correct and a wrong line and of unified awareness, concrete conditions of a cotton textile enterprise are linked with keen attention to equipment maintenance and repair, operational methods and technological processes, where technical management is concerned.

About equipment maintenance and repairs, as early as the fourth quarter of 1969, the masses were aroused for an over-all revision of systems. The system of making regular major and minor inspections and repairs was adhered to while high standards were set for inspection-and-repair quality. Due to careful attention to equipment maintenance and servicing, good quality plus a lower consumption [of raw material] was assured on the basis of a relatively high level of per-unit cotton yarn production. To make a good job of equipment maintenance and servicing, this factory in the past few years properly consolidated technical reserve forces. In arranging manpower and material resources for machine repairing, maintenance and servicing was doggedly placed first.

As for plant operations, factors detrimental to production stemming from "the method of free operation" were set forth in a big way. A vigorous effort was directed toward two aspects. One was adherence to rules and regulations. Those advanced typical examples among shifts and groups and individuals sticking to operational methods were cited. The "three-old" and "four-strict" style of Tach'ing was followed firmly in production work. Another was the criticism of the erroneous idea of "technique being useless." The practice of tough training in basic skills was promoted. The coarse yarn-handling workers of the pre-spinning workshop made use of rest time every day to have "ten coarse yarn ends" united, in a continuous effort to improve their operational skill. The revolutionary committee of the factory gave vigorous publicity to their advanced thinking. A boost was given to a factory-wide mass "operational drilling" effort. To improve the operational skill, every workshop had old workers as instructors. With the workers getting more and more skilled in the technical field, production efficiency rose higher and higher.

Concerning technological management and quality inspection, apart from paying attention to rounding out systems and lining up forces in specialized management, they laid an emphasis on solving the problem of arousing the masses to join in "cracking the hard nut." In July, 1970, the fine yarn workshop found that 28-count coarse yarn was erroneously adopted for a fine-yarn machine, with a small part of finished goods already passed on to the cloth machine workshop. The masses were aroused the same night to trace the faulty goods to the cloth machine workshop. After two or three hours of ransacking through "chests and cabinets," of 50,000 or 60,000 tubes of yarn, six defective ones were picked out. A quality incident was avoided. Later, the masses were further organized to sum up

experiences and lessons. Tightened up was the on-the-job-responsibility system governing the "supply of fixed numbers." Through strengthening technological control, this factory solved in time many quality problems.

This factory also vigorously tackled several foundation-laying tasks in operational management such as economic accounting, labor control and planned statistics. In the whole factory, from workshops to shifts and groups, mass economic supervision groups and economic accounting systems were generally set up. Achieved was the aim of being cost-conscious in production, planning the use of raw material, obtaining requirements through proper procedures, making every cent count and saving every little bit that can be saved. Thanks to attention to labor management and constant labor-discipline education for the masses and concern over workers' livelihood, the attendance rate of the whole factory was maintained at over 93 percent at all times.

To meet the needs of production, this factory, in line with the principle of fewer and better troops and simpler administration and combining conscientious work with a chain of cooperative links, established a relatively sound production guidance system from workshops to shifts and groups in the factory. This made the whole factory work in apple-pie order in regard to technological control and quality control. In 1970, when they were studying the quality of products, the comrades of the laboratory published timely data about current and previous levels of product quality. Such data aroused the attention of workers of the whole factory. The factory leadership was able to prevent in time a tendency toward "emphasis on output to the neglect of quality." A concrete orientation was pointed out for factory-wide attention to product quality. From this incident, they came to understand that a "one dividing into two" approach must be adopted toward those former business affairs offices and that what could be simplified must be simplified. What was required in production and operational management must also be improved upon.

Enterprise Management Must Depend on the Masses

To put socialist enterprises under proper management, we must, under the centralized leadership of the Party, arouse the masses to the full, resolutely rely on the working class and give full play to the socialist activism of old workers, cadres, technical personnel and young workers. In this regard, apart from conducting constant ideological and political line education and continuously raising consciousness of continuous revolution on the part of cadres and the masses, leading members of the Party committee focused attention on the following two points.

First, we must seriously observe the principle of "workers' participation in management" and give full play to old workers' backbone role:

This factory had many old workers. Those with over 20 years' work experience accounted for around one-third of the total work force. In the factory many good management systems were long followed doggedly and irrational regulations and systems were changed quickly. This was inseparable

from the backbone role played by old workers. The broad masses of old workers drove themselves hard and were industrious and thrifty. In observance of labor discipline, they played an exemplary role. In carrying out operational methods, they took the lead. Inspired by the old workers' speeches and exemplary acts, the broad masses of workers of the whole factory were always mindful of observing labor discipline, conscientiously maintaining and servicing equipment and seriously carrying out operational methods. Such a good tradition has taken root in young workers' minds. With the activism of the broad masses of workers aroused to the full, many management problems of the factory received a relatively satisfactory solution.

For instance, after the factory leadership mobilized an effort toward business accounting, to counter some ideas about "business accounting being non-existent" in the factory, the old workers of the shuttle-repair group of the cloth machine workshop came out with a sharp criticism and suggested on their own the establishment of a business accounting system for shifts and groups. The Party committee of the factory energetically supported their suggestion and helped them organize a "three-in-one" group with the participation of technical personnel and financial personnel. Now, following the example of the shuttle workers, various workshops are launching a mass campaign for business accounting.

Apart from widely getting workers to participate in management, this factory also made a point of promoting to leadership posts and business affairs squads those old workers credited with high consciousness of the line, an organizing ability and a wealth of practical experience.

Second, we must adhere to the guideline of uniting, educating and transforming technical personnel:

Shortly after the 9th Party National Congress, this factory began to seek firm implementation of the policy toward technical personnel. At the outset, many people failed to draw a line between "reliance on specialists in running a factory" and giving full play to the role of technical personnel.

Chairman Mao teaches, "For our arduous and great cause of socialist construction, as many intellectuals as possible are required in its service." In compliance with this directive from Chairman Mao, the factory leadership gave wide publicity to the line of unity for victory of the 9th Party National Congress among the masses. Everyone came to understand that the transformation of intellectuals' world outlook was a long-drawn out arduous task and that under the guidance of a correct line, intellectuals should be allowed to undergo transformation in the three major revolutionary movements; otherwise the effort in uniting with the great majority would suffer just as the cause of socialist construction. Leading members of the Party committee first found an example in an engineer once known as one of the "four authorities" of the factory, and subjected him to a down-to-earth analysis. They saw not only his need of remolding of his world outlook but also his willingness to contribute toward socialist construction; saw not only his mistakes but also his willingness to receive education and to strive for self-transformation in practice.

Through discussion, the masses unanimously held that this technical cadre should take part in leadership over business affairs. Taking his talents into consideration, the Party committe of the factory arranged for him to handle the maintenance and servicing of the machinery of the whole factory and also transformation of the old factory.

In receiving re-education from the working class, this engineer gave full play to his special skills, and shouldered heavy burdens for the revolution. In production, he played a relatively satisfactory role. Thus, an example was cited as a spur to all. Of the 61 technical personnel that should be used in the whole factory, 59 were separately incorporated into "three-in-one" leading squads at various levels, business affairs squads or technical innovation groups. To strengthen leadership over production-technique work, the factory at present had a technical cadre placed in the leading squads of various main workshops.

With the revolutionary activism of the broad masses of cadres, workers and technical personnel aroused to the full, many problems received a very satisfactory solution within the scope of a workshop or even a shift or group. Members of the Party committee of the factory had more time available to penetrate into the midst of basic levels to make investigations and studies and learn humbly from the masses. Gradually, they learned how to do economic work and achieved the aim of bearing the whole situation in mind and having typical examples ready on hand, and handled better and better enterprise management step by step.

- By A Joint Investigation Group of the Ministry of Light Industry, Kiangsu Provincial Light Industrial Bureau, and Nant'ung Municipal Revolutionary committee

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Arouse Workers To Take Part in Management, Run Socialist Enterprises Well

by

CCP Committee of Paoting Knitting Factory

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 4, 1972)

Since February 1971 and under the unified leadership of the Paoting Municipal Party Committee, our factory has raised high the brilliant banner of the "Constitution of the Anshan Steel Company," boldly aroused the masses, relentlessly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in running enterprises pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i, and unfolded a mass movement of managing factory affairs and financial affairs for the revolution.

At present, all the 64 production sections have set up organizations for the masses to manage enterprises, enabling the worker masses to take part in the management of ideological, production, accounting and livelihood affairs, thus basically achieving the goal of assigning people to grasp every area and every matter, allowing the workers to manage factory affairs and financial affairs, thereby resulting in flourishing revolutionary enthusiasm and in thriving growth of production.

In 1971, the factory's total production value was increased by 2.84 percent over that of 1970; the total output of socks was increased by 4.28 percent over that of 1970; the total output of towels was increased by 22.6 percent over that of 1970. The 1971 rate of perfect products of cotton socks was 0.4 percent higher than that of 1970; the rate of perfect products of nylon socks was 3.6 percent higher; and that of rayon socks was 3.2 percent higher. In 1971, the factory's profit tax payment to the state was 5.17 percent higher than that of 1970.

Unify Thinking, Rely on the Masses To Manage Factory Affairs and Financial Affairs

Chairman Mao taught us: "The leadership must proceed ahead of the campaigns and must not lag behind them." The workers' participation in enterprise management is an important principle of the "Constitution of the Anshan Steel Company." The key to running enterprises well lies with the leadership. At the outset, some leadership members were not bold enough and failed to act quickly because of their incorrect attitude toward this new undertaking of letting workers take part in the management of enterprises.

First, it was the "attitude of satisfaction." Some comrades held that: Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, our factory had persisted in grasping revolution and promoting production and the result was quite satisfactory. At present, the fulfillment of production tasks was better and technical innovation had achieved considerable results. Furthermore, management of the enterprise and business accounting had "foundations"

laid. All they had to do was a little tidying-up of the specialized departments.

Second, it was the "attitude of no concern." Some comrades maintained that since they themselves were in charge of neither production jobs nor financial jobs, they were not concerned with enterprise management and business accounting which were specialized jobs.

Third, it was a "wait and see" attitude. Some comrades heard introductions to the advanced experience of fraternal factories, "outwardly praising the experience but actually daring not to carry it out." This was because of their two "fears": First, they feared that carrying out of these experiences might hamper political movements and commit the error of "putting business in the first place"; and second, they feared that application of experience might be hampered by political movements, and might bring about a situation of "eating half cooked rice" without being able to terminate the effort. After deliberations, they decided to wait and see.

After conscientiously studying and analyzing the afore-mentioned situations, the factory Party committee and the revolutionary committee held that: These erroneous attitudes were caused by three reasons: (1) insufficient understanding of the significance of letting the workers take part in enterprise management; (2) lack of clear understanding of the class struggle in our country's economic fields; (3) failure to look at problems from a one-dividing-into-two viewpoint, as well as our satisfaction over our factory's current condition of enterprise management. This explains that our ideological problems are actually problems concerning our world outlook.

With a view to unifying thinking and raising cognition, we held study classes for leadership members of various levels, conscientiously studied the "Constitution of the Anshan Steel Company" formulated by Chairman Mao himself and his great teaching: "Set up the business accounting system," and learned the advanced experience of fraternal factories.

After making the study, everyone realized that workers' participation in enterprise management was an important principle of the "Constitution of the Anshan Steel Company" and an important part of the content of the factory's struggle-criticism-transformation. Whether workers participate in enterprise management is a question of which class is to wield power in the enterprise and on the world outlook of which class is to be based the transformation of the enterprise, and a question of the struggle between two classes, two roads, and two lines. Workers' participation in enterprise management in accordance with the principles of the "Constitution of the Anshan Steel Company" is the implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

In order to further correct the leadership members' erroneous attitudes, we integrated with the "one-strike and three-oppose" campaign, relentlessly criticized a small handful of class enemies who sabotaged socialist enterprises, and criticized their counter-revolutionary acts of

undermining socialism. Living facts of class struggle enabled everyone to see clearly that: Our factory was not free of problems, in fact it had quite a few problems. Enterprise management and business accounting were not things "having no concern with us" and they did concern us. We could not "wait and see" to carry out the "Constitution of the Anshan Steel Company" and we must rapidly carry it out. "The attitude of no concern" and "wait and see" were an embodiment of the insufficient consciousness of line struggle.

For the purpose of further unifying the thinking of the leadership members, we also unfolded criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work. Through criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, the leadership members at various levels were able to unify their ideas, take unanimous action, look at both the achieved success and the existing problems, overcome the feeling of conceit and complacency, and enhance their consciousness of relying on the masses in managing factory affairs and financial affairs.

Boldly Arouse the Masses, Mobilize All Active Factors

How should the worker masses' revolutionary activism be roused and the workers be extensively organized to take part in enterprise management? We took class struggle and line struggle as the key link and relentlessly grasped the following links which can be summed up as: study, recollection, criticism, exposition, construction, control, calculation, and promotion.

First, study: The study of Chairman Mao's revolutionary theories regarding workers' participation in enterprise management and the grasping of line education. We organized the broad masses of staff members and workers to repeatedly study the "Constitution of the Anshan Steel Company" formulated personally by Chairman Mao as well as teachings concerning enterprise management and economic accounting. This study enabled everyone to understand what was Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and what was the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and what was socialism and what was capitalism, and understand the great significance of workers' participation in management.

Second, recollection: On the basis of the study, we extensively unfolded activities in recollecting past bitterness. Through the recollection of past bitterness, we made the masses understand that they must take part in enterprise management in order to put the leadership power of the enterprise firmly in the hands of the working class. Various Party branches all held meetings for recollecting past bitterness at which 15 veteran workers made typical speeches about their past bitterness. The veteran workers' accusations of the old society contained blood and tears and greatly inspired the proletarian feeling of the entire revolutionary staff and workers. All of them said: "Chairman Mao lends support to us and asks us workers to take part in enterprise management because he wants the working class to grasp the leadership power of enterprises firmly and to forestall capitalist restoration."

Third, criticism: This is the unfolding of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation so as to criticize and repudiate the pernicious influence in our factory of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for running enterprises. Through the criticism and repudiation of such revisionist trash as "running factories by experts," "profit first," "cash rewards to take command" and "material incentive," we drew a clear demarcation line between "controls, restrictions, oppression" and punishment on one hand and rational regulations and systems on the other, drew a clear demarcation line between the one-sided pursuit of profit and rational socialist accumulation of capital, thereby heightening the workers' consciousness of participating in enterprise management.

Fourth, exposition: This is the exposition of the existing problems in the sphere of enterprise management. After arousing the masses to expose contradictions and problems, we collected more than 600 pieces of opinion within a few days. These opinions concerned production quality and quantity, technical designing, labor protection, livelihood and welfare, leadership methods, and management systems,but the greater number of the opinions were concerned with the consumption of raw materials and wasteful expenditure. Through the exposition, we not only started the struggle between the two lines in our factory's enterprise management but also greatly raised the broad masses' consciousness of line struggle.

Fifth, construction: This is establishment of organizational structure for the workers' participation in enterprise management. Through the masses' repeated deliberations and discussions, the whole factory has set up organizations in every section to take charge of ideological and political work, business accounting and the workers' livelihood. All the personnel in each section participated in management work and have jobs to do. Practice shows that this method of enterprise management is better than the previous method of letting "several senior members" or some of the personnel to take part in management. The implementation of this method has aroused the masses in a wider scope and enabled the masses to develop their revolutionary activism to a fuller extent.

Sixth, control: This is the workers' participation in enterprise management according to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. We control thought and politics with the invincible Mao Tse-tung's thought. Political propaganda teams made use of propaganda columns, blackboard bulletins, and broadcasting networks to propagate energetically the invincible Mao Tse-tung's thought, and make public the great significance of the workers' participation in enterprise management. They used short story-telling and short recitals to commend good people and good deeds, criticize bad tendencies in order to let people praise good persons and good deeds and grasp bad tendencies and evil trends, thus enabling the whole factory to show a buoyant and active political milieu.

When managing the workers' livelihood, comrades of the livelihood management teams, proceeding from ideological and political education, tackled the masses' livelihood problems.

The worker masses not only managed the affairs of their own sections but also participated in the management of important matters of the whole factory. When the leadership squads at the two levels of the factory and the workshops held meetings for the rectification of the style of work, the workers' representatives took part in the meetings. In accordance with the great leader Chairman Mao's teachings, they made conscientious analysis and put forward opinions concerning the building of political power, the organizational structure, thus promoting the revolutionization of the leadership members' thought.

Seventh, calculation: This is the unfolding of massive activities of business accounting in adherence to Chairman Mao's great teachings: "Practice strict economy" and "Set up the business accounting system." Prior to the great proletarian cultural revolution, our factory had undertaken business accounting but some people did not trust the masses due to the influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's trash of "running factories by experts." They relied on several specialized personnel to prepare complicated charts and reports which were hard to understand and the workers were not able to make calculations even though they spent a long time working on the charts. The workers described this type of calculation, saying: "The workers make calculations so that the cadres can review the calculations. As soon as the cadres stop the examination, the workers stop the calculations."

With a view to doing a good job of business accounting this time, we at first led the masses to clarify the great significance of making calculations for the sake of the revolution, to clarify the relationship between calculations and control, and actively link calculations with controls. Without control, the mere making of calculations would lose the meaning of calculations and would make it difficult to calculate clearly and thoroughly. Only by linking calculations with control can we carry out massive and strict controls and detailed calculations, implement Chairman Mao's guideline of "Building up our country through diligence and frugality," and can we bring about a new phenomenon in which "people make calculations for the sake of revolution, and the workers and cadres can cooperate well."

In the printing section, the printing workers were previously engaged merely in printing and the dyestuff mixing workers were engaged in color mixing, and such a situation in which "the gong beater and the candy pedlar are engaged in separate jobs" would cause waste. After making this calculation jointly, the mixing of dyestuffs in a planned way can economize 12 yuan a day, as compared with the past. All of them said: "Previously, we did dyestuff mixing without plan and used materials without a fixed quota, wasting 12 yuan daily, 360 yuan a month and over 4,000 yuan a year. As the saying goes: 'We fail to understand when we make no calculations, and we are shocked after making calculations'." After making repeated practice, the printing section devised tables and charts that could be examined by the first shift and could be calculated by the second shift and that are easy to understand at a glance. They also persisted in making accounting by sections and units so as to provide favorable conditions for running enterprises well.

Eighth, promotion: This is the promotion of the workers' participation in enterprise management by mobilizing all active factors. We adopted various methods to propagate Chairman Mao's relevant directives, and elucidate the great significance of the workers' participation in enterprise management. We adhered to Chairman Mao's teaching: "In doing work in an area, we must first grasp one-third of the work," used typical cases as guides, held meetings to exchange experiences, used points to guide areas, and promoted the campaign to make all-round progress. The No. 1 men of the factory Party committee, the revolutionary committee and the Party branches of various workshops led all members of "squads" to penetrate into the basic level and into localities in which the progress was slow, made investigations and research in order to remedy various shortcomings, thus enabling the backward to catch up with the advanced.

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Practice shows that bold mobilization of the masses under the unified leadership of the Party to relate the workers' participation in enterprise management with line education and with the campaign of "one-attack and three-oppose" has promoted the work of having the workers participate in enterprise management to make progress. The progress in the work of having workers participate in enterprise management has in turn enriched line education and the content of the "one-attack and three-oppose" campaign. The result of this effort will enable us to run socialist enterprises in a better way.

Henceforth, we must further implement the "Constitution of the Anshan Steel Company" under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and unfold the mass movement of "Learning from Tach'ing in industry" so as to enable socialist enterprises to continue their advance along the path charted by Chairman Mao.

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MEDICINE

Chinese Medical Workers Combine Traditional and Western Medicine to Remove Cataracts

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 4, 1972)

chinese medical workers have worked out new methods for removing cataracts by combining traditional and western medicine in the light of chairman mao's teachings.

using modern scientific knowledge and methods, they have studied ancient chinese surgical methods and equipment for removing cataracts and raising the surgical technique to a higher level.

the medical workers of the kuanganmen hospital attached to the chinese medical research academy in 1959 started to use the traditional couching method to treat cataracts -- displacing the opaque lens with a spatula.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution they worked out another method by combining couching and extraction. they co-operated with other medical workers in some provinces and autonomous regions between 1959 and 1971. working together, they treated more than 3,000 patients by these two methods, over 90 per cent of whom had vision restored to varying degrees. they made careful follow-ups of 364 eyes in which couching had been done. of these, the corrected vision of 240 eyes ranged between 1.0 and 1.5. of the 148 eyes treated by the combined method, 109 had similar visual acuity.

when the crystalline lens becomes opaque, a cataract is formed, causing partial or total blindness. more than 1,000 years ago chinese doctors began to use a simple, effective couching method. it was recorded in some medical books of the tang (618-907 a.d.) and ching (1644-1911 a.d.) dynasties.

the couching method is to make a 3-millimetre incision temporal and lower to corneal margin and then dislocate the cataract with a spatula. in this way sight is restored. it takes only about eight minutes to perform a bilateral operation for a senile cataract (cataract of the aged with hard nucleus). the combined method is to put a special device into the eye through a 6-millimetre incision to trap the dislocated cataract and crush it with a forceps and finally extract it out through the incision. the couching method is used mainly for senile cataracts while the combined method can be used in congenital, traumatic, complicated cataracts or dislocated lenses.

experiments on animals and operations show that the couching method has many advantages. it requires only a small incision, causes few complications, and ensures round pupils and lower astigmatism and, therefore, results in better vision. the operation is simple, safe, quick, and not painful. this method can be used safely in cases not suited for the western method of cataract extraction when the patient is weak owing to advanced age, or has high blood pressure, heart trouble, diabetes, tuberculosis and other ailments.

an elderly poor peasant woman from fukien province had systolic pressure of 240 millimetres of mercury, and when she came to have her cataracts treated, the doctors thought that the western method is not very safe. they used the couching method instead. in less than ten minutes, the cataracts were dislocated and her sight was restored.

the operation can be performed in villages as well as cities. it is of great importance in implementing chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and his teaching "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas."

medical workers of the kuanganmen hospital in peking have done many such operations in the countryside in the past dozen years. a 94-year-old poor peasant in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region went blind eight years ago because of cataracts. medical workers successfully performed the operation at his home.

both methods still have limitations. the couching method is indicated only in senile cataracts and after the operation, sometimes the dislocated cataract may float up in the pupillary area and interfere with vision. detachment of the retina occurs in some cases. medical workers are carrying out further research into these two methods.

the first medical training class specialized in the study of these two methods was held at the end of last year in the lunghsi administrative region of fukien province with the aim of training a medical force. over 30 ophthalmologists took part. they mastered the skills of both methods in only three months and have achieved good results in popularizing them.

LOCAL INDUSTRY

Industry Grows on Northeast China Grassland

(NCNA-English Changchun, Mar. 4, 1972)

heavy and light industry is growing on the paicheng grassland in northeast china's kirin province, which has had good results in agriculture and animal husbandry for years running. under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the eleven counties, towns and banners there have built more than 360 factories and nearly 800 small workshops run by neighbourhoods and communes and production brigades.

situated in the northwestern part of the province, the 76,000-square-kilometre grassland is now turning out iron and steel, coal, petroleum, machine tools, diesel engines, motors, chemical fertilizer, cotton cloth, woollen fabrics, milk powder, canned goods, sugar and paper. total industrial output value in 1971 was double the peak before the great proletarian cultural revolution and 20 times that in 1949 thanks to the efforts of the multi-national population under the leadership of the chinese communist party.

paicheng, seat of the administrative regional revolutionary committee, was a small town before liberation with only a few blacksmiths and carpenter shops. it now has 135 factories, including machine building, building materials, textiles, paper, porcelain and electronics. total industrial output value of the city in 1971 was 70 times that in 1949.

one-thousand-year-old taoan county city in the administrative region had a few mills with only 200 workers processing grain, liquor, edible oil and making adobe bricks before liberation. following chairman mao's teachings, the people of the county have set up local industry and in the spirit of self-reliance built more than 90 enterprises and coal mines with 15,000 workers. products include woollen fabrics, sugar, medicine and paper.

chairman mao's road of self-reliance guides local industry. the taan bone glue plant now has become an advanced unit in kirin in learning from taching, national pace-setter in industry. a communist party member started the enterprise with several cadres and workers in 1958 to make bone glue. with only a cauldron and a wooden basin to wash the bones, they set to work. several workers then made a compressor of their own devicing. the bone glue produced was up to standard. with the funds accumulated from production, they built workshops with 3,500 square metres of floor space over the past decade and more. the workers have made more than 80 machines and other pieces of equipment. output last year was five times that in 1965. a deputy secretary of the plant party branch and vice-chairman of the paicheng regional revolutionary committee is a young worker named li shu-yi. he was a delegate to the ninth national congress of the chinese communist party and had the joy of seeing the great leader chairman mao.

making use of 200,000 hectares of reed marshes, 14 paper mills have gone up over the past decade, producing letterpress paper, cap paper, typewriting and other kinds of paper. they turned out over 17,000 tons of paper in 1971. wild plants grow in abundance on the banks of the nunchiang and taofan rivers which drain the grassland. they were formerly used as fuel. now a chemical fibre plant is being built in chenlai county to make use of the plants.

rich mineral deposits in the paicheng grassland provide good basis for local industry. before the cultural revolution the minerals were not mined because of the influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line peddled by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. following chairman mao's instruction "develop the mining industry" and the principle of taking steel as the key link in developing industry, a geological prospecting team came into being during the cultural revolution and worked with the masses under the leadership of the party organizations and the revolutionary committees at various levels. it located various kinds of ore deposits in the around hills. with the taching workers as their example, the cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants began extraction. the new iron and steel plant on the grassland has in the past two years turned out iron and steel for local industry.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Big Changes at Western End of Great Wall

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Mar. 4, 1972)

the arid, sandy area around the chiayukuan pass at the western end of the great wall of china is now thriving with pastures and shelter-belts, industrial and mining enterprises.

five counties and a city reported good harvests last year despite serious natural disasters. tunhuang county and chiayukuan city achieved a grain yield of 3.75 tons per hectare, hitting the target set in the national programme for agricultural development. three pastoral counties had a big increase in the number of livestock.

land reclamation in the area dates back more than 2,000 years. but efforts failed time and again under the ruthless oppression and exploitation by the feudal regimes and the reactionary kuomintang. large-scale successful battles against sandstorms to wrest farmland from the desert began after liberation under the leadership of the party when the people took the road of collectivizations.

take the mingshan production brigade in tunhuang county. hemmed in on three sides by the desert and on the fourth by a hill, five villages and 66 hectares of farmland were buried by shifting sand in the course of a century prior to liberation. the local people tried to turn the area into a producer of grain, cotton, melons and other fruit after liberation. they stepped up their effort in 1964 when chairman mao issued the call "in agriculture, learn from tachai". the brigade members and cadres fixed shifting sand with almond-leaved willows and other plants brought in from a distance. then they dug a 15-kilometre-long canal and led in spring water. gradually they completed more than 30 canals and 31 shelter-belts totalling 37 kilometres. this enabled them to wrest 40 hectares of land from sand dunes. the brigade's grain yield per hectare in 1970 averaged 3.75 tons. ginned cotton yield came to around 700 kilogrammes per hectare. a total of 150 tons of fruit was gathered in.

the brigade's experience was popularized throughout tunhuang county. as a result, people planted 35 million trees that help protect the county from sandstorms. last year the county achieved a grain yield of 3.75 tons per hectare on the average. every production team in the county now has its own orchard and grows more than enough grain to meet local needs.

ditches and reservoirs were built during the great proletarian cultural revolution in the spirit of "the foolish old man who removed the mountains".

in chinta county on the edge of the patanchilin desert, annual rainfall comes to only some dozen millimetres, with the rate of evaporation one hundred times as much. the people for generations had to depend on the two rivers near the chilien mountains for irrigation although little water was left by the time the rivers reached the county.

the county party committee decided to build a reservoir with a capacity of 30 million cubic metres. under

the direction of leading cadres, 2,000 commune members started the work in january 1970. the complex terrain created many problems and they had to dig 13 metres deep to lay the foundation of the dam. the plan was to finish the project in three years. but, with great revolutionary drive, the people completed it in just one year. the reservoir now holds enough water to irrigate over 3,300 hectares for seven communes. this project was followed by a well-sinking drive. more than 900 wells were sunk in 1971. these water projects mitigated the threat of drought. the county's total grain output in 1971 was 17.8 per cent more than 1970's.

over the past few years, more than 14,000 hectares have been afforested in the chiayukuan area, over one hundred times the area for the early post-liberation period. a total of 1,893 poplar shelter-belts have been erected. the reservoirs and ponds built can hold 270 million cubic metres of water. arable land has been expanded by about 30,000 hectares. total grain output in 1971 was 10 per cent above the 1970 total, though the area was hit by an unusually severe drought.

the area is inhabited by various nationalities who had lived a nomadic life on this natural pasturage since ancient times. under the rule of the reactionary regimes, the herdsmen were cruelly oppressed and exploited and large tracts of grassland went to rack and ruin.

typical of the post-liberation progress brought by socialism is the akesai kazakh autonomous county at the foot of the altyn mountains. in the early days after liberation there were only about 2,000 people in the county with some 7,800 head of livestock. under the leadership of the communist party and chairman mao, the kazakh people abolished the exploiting system of feudalism and exercised regional national autonomy. the state granted over one million yuan to help them get started and gave them 16,000 head of sheep and cattle.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution the leading cadres of the county party committee mapped out a plan to improve the pastures after making a full investigation. the people began to plant grass and lead in water for irrigation and built livestock shelters. the number of livestock has grown to 163,000. the life of the herdsmen has improved. in 1971, every household had bank savings and a sewing machine. more than 90 per cent of the families have transistor radios.

the chiayukuan area has abundant mineral resources. but before liberation there was no industry except the yumen oilfield and a few handicraft workshops. in accordance with chairman mao's principle of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor", the revolutionary masses began to build industry after liberation, especially during the great proletarian cultural revolution. they have worked hard and self-reliantly to open more than 300 small mines and factories, including coal, iron and steel, chemical fertilizer, cement and machinery. all eight counties and one city have set up plants to make and repair farm machines and tools. ninetyfive per cent of the people's communes have farm machine repair shops, and some production brigades have repair groups. the chiayukuan area last year turned out 25,000 tons of chemical fertilizer and a great number of engines and motors, farm machines and implements. industrial production for agriculture last year was 8.5 times that before the cultural revolution.

SCIENTIFIC FARMING

Northwest China Production Team Leader Guides Scientific Farming with Chairman Mao's Philosophic Thinking

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Mar. 3, 1972)

with chairman mao's philosophic thinking as his guide, a production team leader in kansu province, northwest china, has conducted successful scientific experiments in soil improvement, seed breeding and weed control since 1963.

communist li chih-chi, leader of the no. 4 team of the paiyangho brigade of the chingchuan people's commune under the municipality of yumen, has blazed a trail in achieving stable and high crop yields from poor soil in the cold climate of the chilien mountains north of the great wall.

popularization of his findings has enabled all the production teams in his commune to raise the grain yield to upward of 3.75 tons per hectare. the commune over the past few years has provided 270 tons of good strain seed to thousands of units including counties, communes and production brigades in 22 provinces and autonomous regions.

li chih-chi started his scientific experiments with other commune members with a study of chairman mao's philosophic work "on practice". that took place in 1963.

chairman mao teaches: "if you want knowledge, you must take part in the practice of changing reality." li chih-chi started experiments on the cultivation of various crops in different kinds of local soil. through practice, he found that alkalinization, hardpan and seepage in sandy soil were the major factors holding back local advances.

li chih-chi and some other poor and lower-middle peasants formed an experimental group to tackle the problem. repeated experiments yielded a set of effective measures based on adding sand and green manure to the hardpan layer, checking seepage in sandy soil by adding clay loam and overcoming alkalinization by removing the alkaline crust and leaching the alkaline content through irrigation.

the production team in three years completed 60,000 cubic metres of earthwork improving the soil and increased grain output considerably.

li chih-chi led his experimental group in acclimatizing a good wheat strain in 1965. the wheat yielded 6 tons per hectare on an experimental plot but the yield dropped to 1.425 tons per hectare when it was planted on the open fields.

the experimenter once again turned to chairman mao's philosophic works for guidance. knowledge, he came to realize, needs to be deepened. one should dig into the inherent laws of things instead of stopping at the surface.

the high yield on the experimental plot proved the merits of the wheat strain, li chih-chi told himself. he decided

to find the causes for the failure on the open fields. further investigation showed that the new strain had strong resistance to lodging and rust but it did not sprout easily if it was sown very deep. later he saw to it that the wheat was planted more shallowly, and a good yield of six tons per hectare was obtained on six hectares in 1968.

in all, li chih-chi and his comrades have experimented with 160 different wheat strains, some from other parts of the country and some evolved by themselves. after careful observation and comparative study, they selected from these 14 strains which gave yields of over six tons per hectare over wide areas. in the past few years, they have also adopted from other areas three good strains of broad beans yielding upwards of 5.25 tons per hectare. twentyfive good strains of oil-bearing crops have been tested, and of these three have been widely grown, with an average yield of above 2.6 tons per hectare.

wild oats used to be a menace to the wheat. they compete with the wheat for water, fertilizer and sunshine, so luxuriantly do they grow. li chih-chi closely watched the sprouting and growth of wild oats on a selected plot and discovered that most of the plants sprout in a two-week period around early may. the production team leader also found that as a rule young wild oat plants do not sprout when the seeds are very deep or very high in the soil, or when it is very cold or dry. with poor and lower-middle peasants, he evolved a method of eliminating the wild oats by postponing wheat sowing. this method consists of tilling the land in the spring to make the wild oat germinate around early may and then uproot them before planting quick-ripening wheat. this measure, plus crop rotation and letting the land lie fallow from time to time, has eliminated the menace.

li chih-chi has carried out scientific experiments in cooperation with the local people. a woman commune member in the production team found a wheat plant with a heavy ear and a thick stem in 1965. she fastened a red thread around it. after the autumn harvest, li chih-chi kept up this ear which had 62 grains. these were sown the following year in an experimental plot. members of the team closely watched and studied the wheat from sprouting to tillering, earing, flowering and ripening. after three years of experiments, they evolved a new wheat strain, which they named "yumen no. 1", that has a yield of over six tons per hectare.

the experimental group repeatedly studied chairman mao's teaching "the movement of change in the world of objective reality is never-ending and so is man's cognition of truth through practice." and they decided to make more experiments to keep raising the yield of the new wheat strain. they added fertile soil and built projects to improve farming conditions; they increased the density of sowing, added manure and irrigated the land. as a result, the "yumen no. 1" wheat strain which they grew on two hectares yielded an average of 7.6 tons per hectare.

after persistant efforts, they succeeded in growing winter wheat although only spring wheat was traditionally cultivated in the area. the average yield reached over six tons per hectare. this has paved the way for switching from a single crop a year to three crops in two years.

WATER CONSERVATION

Key Project of Huai River Harnessing Scheme, Now Under Construction

(NCNA-English Hofei, Mar. 4, 1972)

more than a quarter of a million people are now working despite winter cold on the tzuhuai canal, a key project in the huai river harnessing scheme in east china's anhwei province, under the inspiration of chairman mao's great call "the huai river must be harnessed".

this new man-made waterway for drainage coupled with flood diversion and multi-purpose use of water resources is now being dug on the plain between the huai and the woho rivers. it will run through 18 people's communes in five counties and be the longest artificial canal in the middle reaches of the huai river, having a total length of 130 kilometres. it will divert part of the water from five rivers in the area and protect 1,066,666 hectares of farmland in honan and anhwei provinces from flood and heavy rains. from the yingho, the biggest tributary of the huai, it will divert water at a rate of 2,000 cubic metres per second. the burden sustained by the middle reaches of the huai river will thus be alleviated. it will help the flood control project to be undertaken in the middle reaches of the huai river and ensure the safety of the dyke on the northern bank of the huai. in addition, four flood regulators, two big electric pumping stations and other auxiliary projects will be built on the upper reaches of the new canal to irrigate 133,333 hectares of farmland. the new canal will also serve as a shipping channel for the area north of the huai.

the fuyang administrative region in northern anhwei province where the project is being built was chronically hit by natural disasters before liberation. in 1938 during the war against japanese aggression, the kuomintang reactionaries tried to cover the retreat of their troops by blasting open a section of the yellow river dyke at huayuankou in neighbouring honan province. the flood waters swept south across northern anhwei province to pour into the huai river through the yingho river and other huai river tributaries and brought catastrophe to the people. inspired by chairman mao's great call to harness the huai river, the people brought the river and its tributaries under basic control after liberation, reduced the threat of flood and waterlogging and raised crop yields. in order to end the threat completely, the state decided to build the new tzuhuai canal. the news caused rejoicing among the people. they saw this decision as expressing the concern of chairman mao and the party central committee and voiced their determination to build the project. hundreds of thousands of commune members converged on the construction site in december of last year, and building equipment and material were sent in.

in line with chairman mao's teaching "the line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place" and his instruction on carrying out education in ideology and political line throughout the party, classes are being held at the construction site. in connection with the struggle between the two lines in huai river harnessing work, the builders at the classes have criticized the crimes of liu

shao-chi and other swindlers in interfering with the river harnessing work and reviewed the great achievements scored under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line. this has inspired the builders with greater enthusiasm. the 20,000 commune members digging a five-kilometre section of the new canal moved over 1.27 million cubic metres of earth in just one month.

leading cadres at the regional and county levels have gone to the construction site to take part in the work and give guidance on the spot. industrial and trading departments have supplied the project with equipment and material.

Construction Goes Ahead on East China Plain

(NCNA-English Nanking, Mar. 4, 1972)

drainage and irrigation canals and ditches, pumping stations, culverts and sluices, criss-cross and dot the yenfu region of east china's kiangsu province following a mass movement to harness the huai river under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line. most of the waterlogged and alkali land has been improved.

grain output in 1971 averaged 4.5 tons per hectare, seven times the pre-liberation figure. ginned cotton output increased from 100 kilogrammes per hectare before liberation to 0.5 tons.

the yenfu plain lies in the lower reaches of the huai river, on the coast of the yellow sea. people there suffered from flood, waterlogging, drought, sea-tides and soil alkalinity before liberation. floods of the huai river were scourges. the region had 250 disastrous floods and drought from the time the yellow river changed its course in 1194 to 1949. tens of thousands of people lost their lives and half of the farm land was ravaged in 1931 when the hungtse lake dyke breached. from generation to generation the people wanted to harness the huai river, but oppression by imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism made this impossible.

after liberation, chairman mao and the central committee of the chinese communist party paid great attention to the welfare of the people. chairman mao in 1951 issued the great call "the huai river must be harnessed." this sparked the fighting spirit of the people in the region to set to work. in 1952 people from other regions joined them in digging the 170-kilometre-long main canal in north kiangsu. it diverted part of the flood waters to the yellow sea and eased the burden for the hungtse lake. they built 375 kilometres of sea-dikes in five years. sluices were also built to mitigate sea-tides.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the masses relentlessly criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. their enthusiasm

for building water conservancy works has risen. they have dug 18 canals and built 24 large culverts in the past few years. these water conservancy works and other major works built in the lower reaches of the huai river in the past 20 years basically safeguard the region from huai river floods and relieve it of the danger of drought and waterlogging.

the changes on the yenfu plain are due to the efforts made by the masses in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line. hsiangshui county in the northern most part of the region was constantly hit by huai river floods, and 80 per cent of its land was sandy and alkali in the past. there was not a single water conservancy work in the county before liberation.

the peasants took the collective road after liberation and were determined to change the poor natural conditions. but they were later discouraged by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pursued by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in the province.

the masses in the county sharply criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and started to build water conservancy works and improve the soil during the cultural revolution. they made whatever they needed in the spirit of self-reliance. since the river banks in sandy and alkali areas easily collapse when canals are dug, they pooled their strength in taking such practical measures as planting trees and grass on the banks. since the beginning of 1966, the county has dug 24 trunk canals with a total length of over 300 kilometres, dredged more than 500 major and minor rivers, and built over 1,000 culverts. all this involved 55 million cubic metres of earthwork, 7.5 times that done before the cultural revolution. more than 60 per cent of the county's alkali soil has been improved. grain output is four times the pre-liberation figure.

the yenfu people have combined soaring revolutionary enthusiasm with a scientific approach in the work. the peasants of the tatung commune have undertaken farmland improvement projects since 1966. they have drawn on experience and can dig canals, level land, plant and reap, all in the same year. the commune now has four times an area giving high stable yields as in 1965. grain output per hectare averaged over 7.5 tons. the yencheng county party committee and revolutionary committee spread the experience of this advanced commune and the county surpassed the target for grain per hectare set in the national programme for agricultural development.

the farming system was improved after water conservancy works had been built. before liberation, the region had 133,000 hectares of waterlogged land that could only grow rice once a year and large tracts of barren alkali land on the coast. the formerly waterlogged land is now fertile fields which grow rice and wheat in the same year, and crops are doing well on two-thirds of the alkali land, which has been improved. over one-third of the farmland of the whole region gives high stable yields despite drought or excessive rain.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND DENMARK

Danish Government Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 3, 1972)

erling jensen, minister of commerce of denmark, and the danish government delegation he is leading arrived here by air this evening for a friendly visit to china upon invitation. erling jensen will preside over the opening ceremony of a danish industrial exhibition in peking.

welcoming the delegation at the airport were pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, and leading members of departments concerned, including wang jun-sheng, wang tung, li chuan, chang hsing-chiao, wang yung-chien and huang chao-hsuan.

also present at the airport were mrs. hansen, wife of the danish ambassador to china; flemming bjork pedersen, secretary of the danish embassy in peking; and kristen bo and holger hansen, deputy leaders of the danish industrial exhibition group, who arrived in peking earlier.

arriving in peking by the same plane were peng chin-po, leading member of a department under the chinese ministry of foreign trade, and j. stenbaek hansen, member of the danish government delegation and danish ambassador to china, who had gone to kwangchow to meet the delegation.

Li Hsien-nien, Pai Hsiang-kuo, Li Chiang, Chiao Kuan-hua Meet Danish Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 4, 1972)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade, and chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister, this evening met and had a friendly conversation with all members of the danish government delegation led by erling jensen, minister of commerce.

present on the occasion were mrs. hansen, wife of the danish ambassador to china; flemming bjork pedersen, secretary of the danish embassy in peking; kristen bo and holger hansen, deputy leaders of the danish industrial exhibition group; and others.

also present were leading members of chinese departments concerned wang jun-sheng, wang tung, li chuan, peng chin-po, chang hsing-chiao and huang chao-hsuan.

Chinese Foreign Trade Minister Fetes Danish Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 4, 1972)

chinese minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the danish government delegation led by erling jensen, minister of commerce of denmark.

among the guests at the banquet were kristen bo and holger hansen, deputy leaders of the danish industrial exhibition group; mrs. hansen, wife of the danish ambassador to china; and flemming bjork pedersen, secretary of the danish embassy in peking.

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, attended the banquet.

the banquet proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship between the chinese and danish people. pai hsiang-kuo and erling jensen spoke and toasted the continued growth of the friendly cooperation and trade relations between china and denmark.

also present were vice-minister of foreign trade li chiang, vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, and leading members of other departments concerned, including wang jun-sheng, wang tung, li chuan, peng chin-po, chang hsing-chiao and huang chao-hsuan.

pai hsiang-kuo and erling jensen held talks in a friendly atmosphere this morning on the further development of trade and navigation between the two countries.

Danish Industrial Exhibition Group Leader Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 4, 1972)

niels arnth-jensen, leader of the danish industrial exhibition group and president of the danish government committee on exhibition abroad, and some members of the exhibition group arrived in peking by air this evening.

they were welcomed at the airport by li chuan, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members of other organizations concerned, including wang yeh, chao mao-chun, shih sheng, huang chao-hsuan and li chien-hsiang.

also present were kristen bo and holger hansen, deputy leaders of the danish industrial exhibition group, who arrived here earlier.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese "Haguruma" (Gear) Theater Gives Premiere in Nanking

(NCNA-English Nanking, Mar. 4, 1972)

the japanese "haguruma" (gear) theatre led by natsuko fujikawa this evening gave its first performance here of the full-length modern drama, "raging waves", to the warm welcome of more than 3,000 workers, peasants and soldiers.

attending the performance were wu ta-sheng, peng chung, yang kuang-li, chiang ko and hsu chia-tun, vice-chairmen of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee; tu ping and chou kuan-wu, leading members of the nanking units of the chinese people's liberation army; and fang min, chairman of the nanking municipal revolutionary committee.

during the interval, tu ping, wu ta-sheng and other leading comrades met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with leader natsuko fujikawa, deputy leader yoshihisa higasa, staff member naoji iwata, secretary general yoshiaki fujii and principal artistes of the japanese theatre.

at the end of the performance, tu ping, wu ta-sheng and other comrades went on stage and cordially shook hands with the japanese artistes, congratulating them on their successful performance. the chinese comrades also presented them with a basket of flowers.

the "haguruma" theatre arrived in nanking by train on the afternoon of march 2 after a visit to sian. the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet in the evening of the same day to warmly welcome the japanese guests. toasts were drunk to the continuous consolidation and growth of the revolutionary friendship between the people of china and japan.

CHINA AND MOROCCO

Moroccan National Day Marked at Peking Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 3, 1972)

abdellatif lakhmiri, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the kingdom of morocco, gave a reception at the embassy here today to mark the 11th anniversary of the national day of the kingdom of morocco.

attending the reception upon invitation were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; chi peng-fei, foreign minister; peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; and leading members of departments concerned, including

sha feng, chen chieh, chen mu-hua, kuo lu, chou fa-yen, li ching-chuan, ma jen-hui, tan tung, ting hsueh-sung and chou jung-kuo.

abdellatif lakhmiri and chi peng-fei spoke at the reception which was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and morocco.

in his speech, charge d'affaires a.i. abdellatif lakhmiri said: "i am very glad to note that sino-moroccan friendship is further consolidated and continuously developed, which testifies to the constructive positions of our two governments in the international arena and their common support for the just causes."

he added: "under the leadership of their great leader chairman mao tsetung, the glorious chinese people have achieved splendid successes, undoubtedly causing new developments in the contemporary international life."

referring to the foreign policy of the kingdom of morocco, he said: "the policy of the moroccan government with regard to the aggression in the middle east is centred on support to the arab rights, participation in the efforts aiming at restoring these rights and approval of the action taken by the arab countries for the withdrawal of the aggressor troops by those means which countries subjected to aggression think useful while guaranteeing the inalienable rights of the palestinian people, rights that constitute the fundamental problem for the settlement of the middle-east crisis." "we hold that the problems specific to the mediterranean countries should be solved free from all foreign influence," he added.

the moroccan diplomat referred to the position of principle of the people's republic of china in giving support to the arab cause and material and moral aid to the palestinian people. this position, he said, won the respect of the arab people and the admiration of all peace-loving countries.

he added that in coordination with the other fraternal african countries, morocco works to eliminate the after-effects of colonialism and wipe out racial segregation.

in his speech, foreign minister chi peng-fei expressed on behalf of the chinese government and people warm festive congratulations to the moroccan government and people.

he spoke highly of the moroccan people for their continuous successes in safeguarding national independence, defending state sovereignty and building their country. he said: "in foreign affairs, the moroccan government and people pursue a policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment; they support the palestinian and other arab peoples in their just struggle against israeli zionism, oppose the aggression and oppression against afro-asian countries by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and oppose racial discrimination and power politics, thus making contributions to the afro-asian cause of unity against imperialism. the chinese government and people rejoice at the achievements won by the moroccan government and people under the leadership of king hassan ii."

chi peng-fei added: "the chinese people and the arab people have always sympathized with and supported each other in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism. the chinese government and people firmly

support the palestinian and other arab peoples in their just struggle for the restoration of their national rights and the recovery of their lost territories. of late, the israeli zionists launched large-scale armed invasion of lebanon and attacked syrian borders, and they met with the courageous counter-attack of the palestinian guerrillas and the armed forces and people of lebanon and syria. in committing armed aggression, israel is not only openly violating the territory and sovereignty of arab countries, it further harbours the criminal aim of thereby liquidating the revolutionary armed forces of the palestinian people. the chinese government and people express their indignation at and sternly condemn these acts of aggression. the israeli zionists must withdraw from all arab territories. the palestinian people's national right to return to their homeland must be restored. the arab people are a great people. we firmly believe that so long as the palestinian and other arab peoples persist in struggle, strengthen their unity and guard against the schemes of the one or two superpowers, they will certainly be able to overcome the temporary difficulties on their road of advance and win final victory."

speaking of the friendship between the people of china and morocco, the chinese foreign minister stressed: "the moroccan government and people have all along been opposed to the imperialist schemes of creating 'one china, one taiwan', 'one china, two governments', 'two chinas' and an 'independent taiwan', and of advocating that 'the status of taiwan remains to be determined'. last year, together with many afro-asian countries and peoples, the moroccan government and people made positive efforts for the restoration of all the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations and the expulsion of the representatives of the chiang kai-shek clique from the united nations and all the organizations related to it. the chinese government and people express their heartfelt thanks for the valuable support given by the moroccan government and people."

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present at the reception.

CHINA AND PERU

First Peruvian Ambassador to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 4, 1972)

eduardo valdez perez del castillo, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of peru to the people's republic of china, arrived in peking by plane today.

Exhibition on Chinese Economic Construction Closes in Lima

(NCNA-English Lima, Mar. 3, 1972)

the exhibition on the achievements of the economic construction of the people's republic of china closed here this afternoon.

the exhibition, which opened on february 16, was visited by nearly 120,000 people. among them were peruvian government ministers, other high-ranking officials, workers, peasants, businessmen, students and people of other sections. many chinese residents in peru also visited the exhibition.

the exhibition was accorded warm welcome from the visitors. several thousand entries in the visitor's book warmly praised the chinese people's achievements in economic construction and the profound friendship between the people of peru and china. a peruvian friend wrote: "i cannot express in words my admiration for the great achievements in all fields for the good of the world proletariat." another peruvian wrote: "your exhibition is marvellous. it shows us the progress and prosperity in all aspects. we feel happy that friendly ties have been established between the people of peru and your country." still another said: "i admire the progress of the people's republic of china under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao."

during the exhibition, chinese films including the "red detachment of women", a revolutionary modern dance drama, were shown to the welcome of the audience. some spectators said: chinese films are people's revolutionary art; they reflect the mental outlook of the revolutionary people.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Scientific and Technical Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 4, 1972)

hsu chin-chiang, chinese vice-minister of fuel and chemical industries and head of the chinese group of the sino-romanian joint commission on scientific and technical cooperation, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the visiting romanian scientific and technical delegation led by gheorghe pacoste, vice-minister of mining, petroleum and geology and head of the romanian group of the joint commission.

among the guests were romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu and diplomatic officials from the romanian embassy in peking.

present were fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of other chinese departments concerned chung yu-yi, kan ning, chang yun-chih, tsao yen-hsing, wang ming-hsiu, chang chi, li meng and yu chin-chi.

hsu chin-chiang and gheorghe pacoste spoke at the banquet. both hailed the continued development of the friendship between the chinese and romanian people and the scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries.

the romanian delegation arrived in peking by air at noon today to attend the 14th session of the sino-romanian joint commission on scientific and technical cooperation. the romanian comrades were welcomed at the airport by hsu chin-chiang, chung yu-yi and other chinese comrades. iosif chivu, minister-counsellor of the romanian embassy in peking, was also present.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Chinese and Syrian Peoples Support and Encourage Each Other

(NCNA-English Damascus, Mar. 3, 1972)

a sincere and genuine friendship exists between the chinese and syrian peoples who have supported and encouraged each other in the common struggle against imperialism and for safeguarding national sovereignty and building their countries. everywhere here, syrian friends are most cordial toward the chinese guests and praises of syrian-chinese friendship are often heard.

friendly help

one evening last october, a fully-loaded truck pulled up at the entrance of the cultural centre of syria's beautiful east mediterranean port latakia. some chinese were alighting from the truck as two syrian high-school students passed by. the two youngsters went up to them and greeted them enthusiastically. when they learned that the chinese were preparing a photo exhibition on china's achievements in socialist construction, they were very happy and offered to help with the unloading. they worked in high spirits side by side with the chinese till ten p.m. when the chinese personnel thanked them, the students said: "the pleasure is ours, because we have done what we should to add to the friendship between the syrian and chinese peoples."

when the exhibition was being prepared in the ancient city of hama in north syria, a truck carrying exhibits arrived in the city very late on one night. the chinese personnel had decided to unload the truck the next morning so as not to disturb their syrian hosts at such a late hour. but when they arrived at the city's cultural centre, the director of the centre was already waiting

at the entrance to welcome them. several young men dashed out from the office and helped move all the exhibits into the exhibition hall.

the exhibition on china's achievements in socialist construction was jointly sponsored by the syrian government and the chinese embassy on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china to promote syrian-chinese friendship. it was held in circuit in damascus, aleppo, homs, hama and latakia. the exhibition was enthusiastically received by syrian friends who spoke highly of the achievements new china has accomplished under the leadership of chairman mao. a syrian friend named yusef wrote in the visitors' book: "the great chinese people have built up their country with their powerful hands. this is amazing." such praises from syrian friends are an encouragement to the chinese people.

working side by side

people can see from a great distance a high water tower in the suburbs of the ancient city of hama where the hama cotton spinning mill has been completed recently. this modern mill crystallizes the common labour of the syrian workers and of the syrian and chinese engineering and technical personnel. now it mass-produces cotton yarn and mercerized thread. the syrian people praise this mill as a flower of friendship between the syrian and chinese peoples and the mercerized thread, the thread of friendship.

construction of the hama cotton spinning mill began in february, 1969 and it was put into operation in march, 1971. on march 4, 1971, a fine spring day, syrian president habez assad inspected the mill and cut the ribbon at the inaugural ceremony. at the workers' rally he praised the mill as a symbol of lasting friendship between the syrian and chinese peoples.

deep concern for the chinese engineering and technical personnel were shown by the syrian government and people. one summer day in 1969, the weather was terribly hot. in order to complete the roofing of the main building before the raining season set in, the chinese engineering and technical personnel and the syrian workers accelerated the pace of welding of the roof. said, director of the mill, led the syrian engineering and technical personnel in the battle. the last steel prop of the main building's roof was finished amidst applause at seven o'clock in the evening. it was long after the regular working hours. director said warmly offered to drive the chinese engineering and technical personnel home in his own car.

the chinese engineering and technical personnel and the syrian workers and technicians were bound by profound friendship while working and living together. once a chinese technician had acute gastritis. upon learning this, many syrian workers went to see him and expressed concern like brothers. a syrian worker went to the mountains 25 kilometres from hama city to gather herbs and carefully prepared the medicine for the chinese friend.

once a syrian minister inspected a work-site and saw some chinese technicians working side by side with the syrian workers and technicians. he thanked them warmly.

the chinese engineering and technical personnel replied: "we are happy to be able to make our small contribution to syria's economic construction."

hearty congratulations

syria has made consistent efforts for the restoration of all the lawful rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations. in the seven years beginning 1965, syria has all along been among the co-sponsors of this just proposal. on october 25, 1971, the draft resolution put forward by albania, algeria, syria and 20 other countries demanding the restoration of all the lawful rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations and the immediate expulsion of the chiang kai-shek clique from the u.n. and all the organizations related to it was adopted by an overwhelming majority. upon hearing the news, the syrian government and people expressed their warm congratulations to the chinese government and people. syrian premier abdel rahman khleilfawi sent a very enthusiastic message of congratulations to premier chou en-lai.

many syrian friends sent telegrams or letters or went to the chinese embassy in person to extend their congratulations. a syrian friend called at the chinese embassy with two bouquets early on the morning of october 26 before he went to work. he said: "i am extremely excited. i extend my sincere congratulations to you and through you to the chinese people."

in those days wherever the chinese went, they were always greeted enthusiastically by the syrian people. once this correspondent went shopping in damascus. a clerk in his forties heartily gripped my hand and warmly acclaimed the common victory of the syrian and chinese peoples. once when i was walking in a street in damascus, two syrian youth came over excitedly to greet me and said that the restoration of the lawful rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations had smashed the imperialist policy of blockade against china. it is a victory for the peoples of china and syria.

the friendship between the chinese and syrian peoples are deepening. in their mutual support and encouragement, and in their common struggle and victory, the friendship of the two peoples will surely grow stronger.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese Ambassador to Tanzania Leaves Post for Home

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Mar. 3, 1972)

chinese ambassador to tanzania chung hsi-tung left his post for home by air this morning.

mrs. sophia kawawa, wife of tanzanian second vice-president and prime minister kawawa, saw him off at the airport.

present also at the airport were d.l. mfinanga, chief, and a.m. swedi, deputy chief, of the protocol devision of the foreign ministry of tanzania, as well as other tanzanian government officials.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries and representatives of southern african liberation movements here were also present.

charge d'affaires ad interim li tse-wang and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy here, chinese consul to tanzania's zanzibar cheng chiang and leading personnel of the chinese experts groups went to the airport to see the ambassador off.

before his departure, ambassador chung hsi-tung had called on and bade farewell to president nyerere, second vice-president and prime minister kawawa, ministers and high-ranking government officials concerned.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Representative An Chih-yuan's Speech at UN Sea-Bed Committee

(NCNA-English United Nations, Mar. 3, 1972)

an chih-yuan, representative of the people's republic of china, made a speech at the meeting today of the u.n. committee on the peaceful uses of the sea-bed and the ocean floor beyond the limits of national jurisdiction. the full text of the speech reads:

mr. chairman,
fellow representatives,

first of all, allow me, in the name of the delegation of the people's republic of china, to express thanks to mr. chairman and the representatives of many countries for the welcome they have given us.

it is a pleasure for the delegation of the people's republic of china to come here to take part in the work

of the united nations committee on the peaceful uses of the sea-bed and the ocean floor beyond the limits of national jurisdiction and to work together with other member states of this committee for an equitable and reasonable solution to the question of the rights over the seas and oceans.

this committee was established on the active initiative of the developing countries. at its previous sessions, many asian, african and latin american countries played a positive role. they have put forward a number of reasonable propositions in the interests of the people of all countries and expounded the just stand of safeguarding state sovereignty and opposing big-power hegemony, thus winning increasingly extensive sympathy and support throughout the world. this is a most inspiring situation, which reflects the historical trend of the world today and the increasingly great role played by the countries of the third world in international affairs.

since imperialism came into being, the seas and oceans have been turned into a place where it has run rampant and carried out aggression and plunder at will. after world war ii, the united states attempted to dominate the world and increasingly extended its activities from the sea surface to the sea-bed and carried out expansion over vast areas of the seas and the sea-bed. it dispatched its warships and vessels everywhere to intrude into the territorial seas and plunder the sea-bed resources of other countries and even commit outright armed intervention and aggression. in recent years, the other superpower has not been content to lag behind. it entertains the idea that a country which first gains control of the sea-bed will control the whole world, and so it has energetically sought expansion on the seas and oceans and reached out its tentacles everywhere. to dominate the seas and oceans, the two superpowers are contending and colluding with each other at the same time. while paying lip service to the "peaceful uses of the sea-bed", they are in fact stepping up the development of nuclear submarines, emplacing nuclear weapons and various military installations and using the sea-bed for arms expansion and war preparations. while talking glibly about the "joint exploitation of sea-bed resources", they are in fact sending out their so-called "research vessels" and "fishing fleets" everywhere for brazen intrusion into the territorial seas and unbridled plunder of the sea-bed resources and coastal fishing areas of other countries. these hegemonic and expansionist acts on their part cause a great damage and constitute a grave threat to the economic interests and state sovereignty of many coastal countries, especially of those of asia, africa and latin america.

but the times are advancing, and tremendous changes have taken place in the situation in asia, africa and latin america in the twenty or more years since world war ii. a series of new emerging asian and african countries have attained independence one after another. they have waged unremitting struggles to safeguard their national independence and state sovereignty and have continuously won new victories. the struggle of latin american countries, which suffered long from imperialist enslavement and oppression, is vigorously rising against imperialist aggression, control and plunder. to resist robbery and plunder of

their coastal fishing areas by the superpowers, many latin american countries have successively declared the limits of their territorial seas to be 200 nautical miles and unfolded a just struggle in defence of their rights over territorial seas. in the last few years, this struggle against maritime hegemony has gradually extended from the east coast of south pacific to the various seas and oceans of the world, and from latin america to asia and africa and even to north europe and north america, forming a strong irresistible surging torrent pounding the overlord position of the superpowers coveting monopoly of the seas and oceans.

imperialism is not reconciled to its defeats. the superpowers are resorting to all means of intimidation and blandishment in a vain attempt to bring into submission those latin american countries which are taking the lead in putting up resistance. however, the increasingly awakening latin american countries and peoples cannot be subdued, cowed or taken in. they have firmly stood up against the great pressure of the superpowers and carried out staunch struggles. once pirate fishing vessels of a superpower intrude into their territorial seas, they put them under arrest and impose fines on them, thus putting the superpowers, which have always been swashbuckling and domineering, in predicament and ever-increasing isolation before the people of the whole world. the heroic struggle of latin american countries to safeguard their rights over their territorial seas has won the sympathy, admiration and support of the peoples of asia, africa and latin america and the rest of the world. it has proved once again that so long as small and weak countries in the world raise their vigilance, persist in struggle, strengthen their unity and support one another, they will surely win victory and that the superpowers, though looking monstrous, are nothing terrible and can surely be defeated.

the superpowers have tried hard to find pretexts in international law for their own defence. first they asserted that "the breadth of the territorial seas of states has been defined by international law to be three nautical miles". then, under the pressure of circumstances, they changed their tune and said that it should be "12 nautical miles". by this they attempt to attack the latin american countries' proclamation of 200 nautical miles territorial seas as "violation of international law". but this is of no avail. as everyone with some knowledge of international law is aware, there has never been in history a unified and internationally recognized breadth of territorial seas. the breadth of the territorial sea of each country in the world is determined by the country itself, and this is within its state sovereignty. with regard to the breadth of territorial seas of various countries in the world, there are at present more than ten different stipulations, ranging from 3 to 200 nautical miles. what is most ridiculous, when a superpower says 3 nautical miles today, others must not say no; when tomorrow it, in collusion with the other superpower, says the breadth must not exceed 12 nautical miles, others have again to follow suit. by this logic, only the superpowers have the final say, while the other one hundred and scores of countries in the world can only submissively obey and let themselves be trampled upon at will. can this be "international law" exclamation it is crude violation of the principle of state sovereignty. it is imperialist logic, pure and simple.

furthermore, the superpowers wantonly distort the principles of "freedom of international navigation" and "freedom of fishing". the very truth is that they are sending pirate fishing vessels everywhere to intrude into the territorial seas and plunder the fishery resources of other countries, yet they turn things upside down and slander the just stand of small and medium-sized countries in safeguarding their territorial seas and defending their sea and fishery resources as violation of "freedom of international navigation" and "freedom of fishing". this would actually mean that the superpowers alone have the "freedom" of playing the bully and running amuck on the seas and oceans and can take the territorial seas and the sea-bed of other countries as their own "inland waters" and "colonies" where they can act recklessly and do whatever they please, while other coastal countries, especially those of asia, africa and latin america, do not even have the right to defend their own territorial seas. should such "freedom" be permitted in the world today in the 1970's?

all this shows that the current international struggle with regard to the rights over the seas and oceans is in essence a struggle between aggression and anti-aggression, plunder and anti-plunder and hegemony and anti-hegemony, a struggle of asian, african and latin american countries in defence of their national rights and interests and state sovereignty against the maritime hegemony of the superpowers.

the chinese people suffered long from imperialist aggression and oppression. the united states is to this date forcibly occupying china's territory taiwan province, and of late it has colluded with the japanese reactionaries and used the fraud of "the reversion of okinawa" in an attempt to include into japan's territory the tiaoyu and other islands -- islands appertaining to china's taiwan province. furthermore, the united states has in the past few years collaborated with japan and colluded with the chiang kai-shek clique in making frequent and large-scale "submarine explorations" in china's coastal seas in an attempt to further plunder china's coastal sea-bed resources. these flagrant acts of aggression and plunder cannot but arouse the utmost indignation of the chinese people. on behalf of the government of the people's republic of china, i hereby reiterate: china's taiwan province and all the islands appertaining to it, including tiaoyu island, huangwei island, chihwei island, nanhsiao island, peihsiao island, etc. are part of china's sacred territory. the sea-bed resources of the seas around these islands and of the shallow seas adjacent to other parts of china belong completely to china and it is absolutely impermissible for any foreign aggressor to poke his fingers into them. no one whosoever is allowed to create any pretext to carve off china's territory and plunder the sea resources belonging to china. and no one will ever succeed in doing so.

china shared the common lot and faces the common historical tasks of the great majority of the countries of asia, africa and latin america. the chinese government and people consistently and firmly stand by all small and medium-sized countries subjected to aggression, subversion, control, interference and bullying by the superpowers, and firmly stand by the peoples of asia, africa and latin america. we firmly support the just struggle initiated by latin american countries in defence of the 200 nautical-miles

territorial sea rights and their own marine resources, and resolutely oppose the maritime hegemony and power politics of the superpowers.

mr. chairman and fellow representatives,

more than three years have passed since the united nations and our sea-bed committee started to discuss the questions concerning the law of the sea. many sessions have been held and various proposals put forward, yet little has been achieved by these sessions. the crux of the problems lies in the fact that the one or two superpowers truculently ignore the sovereignty of the majority of countries and try hard to cook up and impose on others "resolutions" and "conventions" designed to strengthen their hegemonic position on the seas and oceans and put a "legal" cloak on their encroachment upon the sovereignty and plunder of the resources of other countries. this extremely abnormal state of affairs definitely must not be allowed to continue.

we hold that equality of all countries regardless of their size should be a basic principle to which all countries jointly adhere in settling questions concerning the rights over the seas and oceans. we are resolutely opposed to the one or two superpowers acting arbitrarily, ordering others about and imposing their will upon others.

we hold that it is within each country's sovereignty to decide the scope of its rights over territorial seas. all coastal countries are entitled to determine reasonably the limits of their territorial seas and jurisdiction according to their geographical conditions, taking into account the needs of their security and national economic interests and having regard for the requirement that countries situated on the same seas shall define the boundary between their territorial seas on the basis of equality and reciprocity.

we maintain that all coastal countries have the right of disposal of their natural resources in their coastal seas, sea-bed and the subsoil thereof so as to promote the well-being of their people and the development of their national economic interests.

we maintain that the seas and oceans as well as their submarine resources beyond the limits of territorial seas and national jurisdiction are in principle commonly owned by all the peoples of the world. questions of their use, exploitation, etc. should be settled through consultation by all countries jointly, both coastal and land-locked. and manipulation and monopoly by the one or two superpowers are absolutely impermissible.

we maintain that the sea-bed and ocean floor beyond the limits of territorial seas and national jurisdiction should only be used for peaceful purposes in the interest of safeguarding international peace and security. they should not be used to serve the policy of military aggression of any country.

we maintain that the five principles of peaceful coexistence should be the principles guiding relations among states. the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries and their rights and interests in the seas and oceans should be universally respected. we are resolutely opposed to any foreign aggression, interference and plunder.

we are deeply convinced that these propositions are in conformity with the fundamental interests of all the peoples throughout the world and also with the spirit of the principles of the united nations charter, and they provide a basis for equitable and reasonable settlement through discussions of the questions concerning the rights over the seas and oceans. we hope that the above propositions of the chinese delegation will be given serious consideration by this session and that, through the common efforts of all the participating countries, this session will make favourable progress.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Party Committee of a Certain Division under PLA Nanking Command Upholds Materialist Theory of Reflection and Strengthens Ideological Building of Army Units

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao March 5, 1972)

(NCNA Nanking, March 4, 1972) The Party Committee of a certain division under the Nanking Command of the People's Liberation Army earnestly reads books by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao with reference to the realities, carries out deep-going revolutionary mass criticism against Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers like him, seriously upholds the materialist theory of reflection in doing its work, criticizes idealist transcendentalism, and constantly goes deep into the basic level to investigate conditions and sum up practical experience, so as to adapt its thinking to the ever-changing objective conditions. This effectively insures that the whole division advances triumphantly along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

At one time in the past, the secretary of the Party committee of this division led a few comrades to stay and work in the 2nd Company of a certain regiment which long remained in a backward state, in order to help change its outlook. At first, they made a general investigation and discovered some problems, but because they did not find the principal contradictions they were unable to give effective help. Later, they on the one hand mobilized the cadres and fighters to uncover contradictions fully in line with the Resolution of the Kut'ien Conference, and on the other hand, they had friendly chats with the cadres and fighters and made deep-going and careful investigations and eventually discovered that the principal problem of the 2nd company was that its Party branch did not play well the role of a fighting citadel.

Accordingly, in line with the spirit of Chairman Mao's teaching, "Build Party branches at the company level," they took the strengthening of building of the Party branch as a key problem in changing the backward outlook of the 2nd company and put emphasis on helping the leading groups of

Party branches carry out ideological building well. They warmly helped the comrades of the Party branches of the companies study earnestly Chairman Mao's doctrine of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat with reference to their realities, so some Party branch committee members and Party members might raise their consciousness of the line struggle and work more vigorously, the company-wide mass movement to study Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought might develop in greater depth, and a vigorous and lively political situation might take shape in the company. After helping the 2nd company change its backwardness, the Party committee of this division understood more deeply that the deep-going investigation of conditions at the basic level and firm upholding of the materialist theory of reflection were of great importance to the implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Often, correct knowledge can be arrived at only after many repetitions of the process leading from matter to consciousness and then back to matter, that is, leading from practice to knowledge and then back to practice." The members of the Party committee of this division act in line with this Marxist viewpoint of the theory of knowledge. In the course of work, they perseveringly go through the repetitions of practice and understanding and continuously gain experience of correctly carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Last year, in order to find experience in carrying out education in ideology and political line, the Party committee of the division first sent a member of its standing committee to the basic level to set up an experimental point of line education. This standing committee member came to the machine gun company of the 1st battalion of a certain regiment and, first of all, made a deep-going investigation of the ideological condition of the cadres and fighters there. In view of the fact that most of the fighters grew up under the red flag and had not experienced class oppression in the old society, he led all the cadres and fighters in a visit to a production team, which had been badly trodden underfoot by the Kuomintang reactionaries before the liberation, and induced them to study the Party's basic line throughout the historical period of socialism in connection with the history and realities of class struggle in the countryside.

This method of combining class education with line education by proceeding from the realities brought relatively good results. But this standing committee member was not contented with this. In line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Knowledge must be deepened," he continued to go deep into the companies to find new experience in carrying out education in the line. On one occasion, he and a member of the Party committee led a unit to a field training exercise in a certain locality. He learned the splendid history of our Army fighting a battle under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, in which it concentrated forces to hit hard at the diehard enemies in this locality. Thereupon, he carried out activities of learning the traditions and talking about the line on the spot and relentlessly criticized the opportunist line pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers like him, thereby further arousing the fighters' deep proletarian feelings for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Through practice, this standing committee member further developed his experience of combining class education with line education and summed up the new experience of combining line education with the education in revolutionary traditions and with revolutionary mass criticism. The division Party committee was enlightened by the practice of this standing committee member. It became more conscious in taking the deep-going conducting of education in ideology and political line as an important way of basically strengthening army building, thereby effectively promoting revolutionized building of the company units. The Party committee members learned an impressive lesson, saying: "Only by going through the course of 'practice, knowledge, again practice and again knowledge' can we continuously grasp the objective laws and put Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and various directives and policies on a sound footing at the basic level."

In the course of applying the dialectical-materialist theory of knowledge in guiding the practice of struggle, the members of the Party committee of this division lay emphasis on humbly learning from the masses and earnestly relying on the masses. They persist in the practice of consulting the masses before arranging the tasks, seeking advice from the masses when meeting with difficulties and soliciting the opinions of the masses before summing up work.

On one occasion, when the annual plan of farming and side occupations was drawn for the army units, the Party committee members discussed several times the major problems concerning production targets, disposition of various crops, arrangement of a crop schedule and other productive tasks, but they still felt that the opinions were immature. They went among the masses and aroused the cadres and the fighters to suggest targets, draw up measures and study the disposition of various crops and arrangement of crop schedule, turning the course of discussing the production plan into a course of mobilizing the masses and developing democracy. After this method of combining the higher level with the lower level and holding discussions repeatedly, the plan was actually drawn up and the commanders and fighters further aroused their militant enthusiasm in carrying out Chairman Mao's "May 7" directive.

To make the materialist theory of reflection take root deeply in their minds and to carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in a better way, the members of the Party committee of this division pay particular attention to strengthening the transformation of their subjective world while transforming the objective world. Whenever they achieve success in their work and acquire successful experience, they would remain all the more modest and prudent and pay attention to judging their work by the viewpoint of one dividing into two, perseveringly go among the masses to fight against self-interests and criticize revisionism and continuously raise their consciousness of acting in line with the materialist theory of reflection.

The deputy secretary of the Party committee of this division who won the honorable title of a national combat hero had comparatively rich experience in carrying out farming and side-occupations. Some companies once went to

north Kiangsu to carry out farming and side-occupations. He tried to introduce to them the experience of transplanting seedlings which he had acquired while leading an army unit to carry out farming and side-occupations in south Kiangsu. But few results were achieved. Bearing this in mind, he repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, analyzed the danger brought about by the method of working according to past experience, and relentlessly criticized the influence of idealism and metaphysics in his mind. Last year, in order to have a better grasp of the initiative in commanding the army unit to carry out farming and side-occupations, he got together with the fighters of a company to do farming in the experimental fields, acquiring some new experience of reaping high and stable yields from vast fields. He also learned deeply that only by continuously learning new things and studying new problems and continuously transforming his subjective world could he go on advancing on the road of knowing the truth.

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EMULATE LEI FENG

Leaders of Leifeng Commune, Hunan Province, Read and Study Seriously Like Comrade Lei Feng

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao March 5, 1972)

(NCNA Changsha, March 4, 1972) The leading members of the Party committee of Leifeng commune, Changsha hsien, Hunan province, seriously read books by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao in close conjunction with the realities, combine reading and study with investigations, eliminate their idealist spirit and arduously remold their world outlook, thereby raising their consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies.

Besides setting up a system calling for intensive study once or twice a month, the leading members of the Party committee of Leifeng commune usually take Comrade Lei Feng as their example, display the spirit of a "cog" and eke out time to study privately. In the course of study, they perseveringly learn the standpoint, viewpoint and method from the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and combine reading and study with the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles.

During the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, a few brigades of this commune lagged behind. How should these backward brigades change their outlook? The secretary of the Party committee of the commune went to stay and work in Maochiatsui production team of Hop'ing brigade which was the most backward one at that time. They made deep-going and careful investigation and study. They got together with the cadres and the poor and lower-middle peasants to study Chairman Mao's philosophical works and analyze the reason why this production team lagged behind and the favorable conditions for changing its outlook. They fully aroused the enthusiasm of the masses of commune members. After arduous struggle of the cadres and the masses, the average grain output of this production team increased from 500 catties to 870 catties per mow. In a study meeting of the commune Party committee, he summed up his experience, which greatly enlightened the "squad members" of the Party committee.

Eight members of the commune Party committee were detached from production. Six of them went deeply to stay and work in the backward production teams. After making investigation and study, they tightly grasped class struggle and the line education and took a firm hold of the revolutionized building of the leading groups of the backward teams, thereby making the backward teams go through inspiring changes.

Last year, this commune's average grain output exceeded 980 catties per unit area and its multiple undertakings also developed in a wider margin. The movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture took on a new look.

In the first half of last year, when making investigations in the countryside, the leading members of the commune Party committee discovered

that some production teams paid greater attention to collective pig raising than to pig raising by individual households of commune members because some production team cadres confusedly identified household side-occupation with the spontaneous tendency toward capitalism, thereby impeding the execution of the Party's policies. In view of this problem, the members of the commune Party committee got together with the cadres of the commune and production team levels to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "Policy and tactics are the life of the Party," and to relentlessly criticize the towering crimes of Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers in violating the Party's policies, thereby enabling all to raise their consciousness of implementing the Party's policies.

Thanks to the serious implementation of the Party's policies, collective pig raising has developed in various production teams of the commune and each of the peasant households raises two to three pigs. Last year, the number of pigs raised in this commune exceeded that of 1970 by 50 percent, averaging one pig for one person. This meant an aid to socialist construction, promoted agricultural production and helped the commune members earn greater income.

In the course of reading and study, the members of the commune Party committee combined their study with the remolding of their thinking and consciously transformed their world outlook like Comrade Lei Feng. Last year, after the early rice had been reaped by shock tactics, the leader of "July 1" production team of Ch'iaot'ou brigade reported to a deputy secretary of the commune Party committee that it was impossible to transplant the late rice seedlings in their production team because there had been a dry spell and water was lacking. This deputy secretary paid no attention to the report made by this production team leader. Two days later, this production team leader came again to tell him about the situation. It was not until then that he went to investigate the conditions in the "July 1" production team and found that the reservoir was relatively far away from this production team so that water could not be conducted to it. Accordingly, he and the cadres of this production team made a survey of the water sources and mobilized the masses to build a canal, very quickly conducting water to the "July 1" team and insuring completion of transplanting of the late rice seedlings before the advent of autumn. This deputy secretary studied Chairman Mao's relevant teachings in connection with this incident. He learned deeply that he had not shown sufficiently close concern for the masses although he had worked for many years in the countryside and kept contact with the masses every day. After that, in the course of practical struggle, he consciously transformed his world outlook, maintained close ties with the masses, listened to the masses and strove to do his work in a better way.

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WOMEN CADRES

Party Committees of All Levels in Hsianghsi Tuchia and Miao Nationalities Autonomous Chou, Hunan Province, Bring Women Cadres' Active Role into Full Play

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 5, 1972)

(Based on NCNA dispatch from Changsha dated March 4, 1972) During the three great revolutionary movements, the Party committees at all levels in Hsianghsi Tuchia and Miao Nationalities Autonomous Chou, Hunan Province, actively train women cadres of minority nationalities, helping them grow up quickly during the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and play their role fully in the leading groups of all levels.

Hsianghsi Tuchia and Miao Nationalities Autonomous Chou is inhabited by people of Tuchia, Miao, Han and some other nationalities. In the evil old society, women of the minority nationalities suffered bitterly. After the liberation, they have become masters of the country as people of all nationalities have. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the illumination by the Party's nationalities policy, a large group of women cadres of minority nationalities have grown up during the three great revolutionary struggles. Tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, they have further raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. Now, 60 percent of the women cadres at and above the level of production brigade in the chou are women cadres of the minority nationalities. More than 130 women cadres of the minority nationalities are posted as No. 1 or No. 2 leaders of Party committees and revolutionary committees at all levels.

Yang Yu-ts'ui, secretary of the Party branch of Ch'uantung brigade, Hsiaochang commune, Luhsi hsien,and a Miao Nationality woman cadre, was a maid-servant and once went begging in the old society and lived in a cave for six years like the White-Haired Girl. After the liberation, shown concern and brought up by the Party, she quickly raised her consciousness and was admitted into the Chinese Communist Party. Now she is elected a member of the chou Party committee and a vice chairwoman of the hsien revolutionary committee.

P'eng Shui-ying, a woman cadre of Tuchia nationality, and Wu Yun-chen and Hsiang Yen-chen, women cadres of Miao nationality, are young women of about 20 years old. They are now posted as members of the standing committee of the hsien Party committee.

After this group of women cadres of minority nationalities were selected and admitted into the leading groups at various levels, the Party committees at all levels actively train them and boldly use them in the course of the three great revolutionary movements. Reading classes have been held many times at the chou and hsien levels to organize them to read the books of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao seriously and to heighten their abilities to distinguish between true and false Marxism, thereby raising their consciousness of carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Chu Te-jung, a member of the standing committee of Sangchih hsien Party committee and a woman cadre of Tuchia nationality, has now finished reading six books by Marx and Lenin including Manifesto of the Communist Party and The State and Revolution and Chairman Mao's works, including "On Practice" and "On Contradiction," and has written a great deal on what she has learned in connection with actual struggles, thereby greatly raising her theoretical level. The chou and hsien Party committees also give the women cadres of minority nationalities vigorous help in learning culture and create conditions for them in studying revolutionary theories.

In Huayuan hsien, more than 1,000 political evening schools have been set up since 1970, giving the women cadres of minority nationalities convenience in study. Chia Tsu-yu, a woman cadre of Tuchia nationality in Hsiawashui brigade of T'uanchieh commune in this hsien, formerly was illiterate. After study, she can now not only read newspapers but also write articles of more than 1,000 characters each. She is called "a woman scholar of the mountain village."

In the course of training women cadres of the minority nationalities, the chou and hsien Party committees pay attention to sending them to the first line of the three great revolutionary movements for training, so as to help them raise their consciousness continuously in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and acquire working abilities in the course of revolutionary practice.

In the winter of last year, in order to carry out winter production well, the Party committee of Lungshan hsien decided to send P'eng Shui-ying, a member of its standing committee member and a woman cadre of Tuchia nationality, to lead a propaganda team to work in Hsilo commune and the neighboring areas. A cadre recently promoted from the brigade level, she formerly had never assumed independent responsibility for the work of an area. The hsien Party committee specially sent an old cadre to go with her, and the principal responsible person of the hsien Party committee also gave her concrete guidance from time to time. With the concrete help of the hsien Party committee, she carried out very well the work of grasping revolution and promoting production in Hsilo commune and the neighboring areas. She also acquired more abilities in the course of practice.

The Party organizations at the chou and hsien levels put the training of women cadres of minority nationalities on their agenda of important tasks. This further arouses the enthusiasm of the women cadres and the broad masses of women of minority nationalities for building socialism.

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Party Committee of Tanch'eng Hsien, Honan Province, Seriously Trains and Educates Women Cadres

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 5, 1972)

(NCNA Chengchou, March 4, 1972) The CCP committee of Tanch'eng hsien, Honan Province, seriously trains and educates the young women cadres who are charged with leadership work at the basic level, continuously helps them raise their consciousness of class struggle and the line struggle and of continuing the revolution, and brings their role into full play in the three great revolutionary movements.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, a large group of women activists emerged from Tanch'eng hsien. More than 320 of them have the honor of joining the Chinese Communist Party. About half of these new Party members have been admitted into the leading groups of the communes and brigades. In this hsien, 30 percent of the leading members of the Party branches at the level of a rural production brigade alone are women, and some of them are posted as secretaries or deputy secretaries of brigade Party branches.

After the women cadres are promoted in large numbers to leading posts at the basic level, the Party committee of Tanch'eng hsien pays particular attention to their growth and often organizes them to study the books of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao earnestly and arm themselves with Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and helps them raise their political consciousness and heighten their working abilities.

Liu Mei-lan, secretary of the Party branch of Liuchai brigade, Hut'ou-kang commune, once made mistakes in her work and felt depressed. Upon discovering this, a leading member of the hsien Party committee got together with her many times to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and helped her sum up experience, thereby raising her consciousness of the line struggle and strengthening her confidence in doing her work well. She plucked up her revolutionary spirit and vigorously led the broad masses of Liuchai brigade in launching a movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture. Tremendous results were scored. Last year, the brigade's cotton output attained the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development," and grain output also was much greater than that in 1970.

Chairman Mao teaches: "Successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat come forward in mass struggles to be tempered in the great storms of revolution." In line with this teaching of Chairman Mao's, the Party committee of Tanch'eng hsien actively encourages the young women cadres of the basic-level leading groups to plunge themselves bravely into the three great revolutionary struggles, so as to increase their abilities in the course of practice.

In Pachi brigade, Pachi commune, class struggle was relatively acute and complex and the tendency toward capitalism was serious. It was known throughout the hsien as a unit with "long-existing, big and difficult

problems." Kuo Tzu-ying, a woman cadre and a deputy secretary of the brigade Party branch, discussed this matter with other leading members of the Party branch and decided to organize the cadres and the masses to set up a study class to study Chairman Mao's teaching "Never forget class struggle" and mobilized the masses to carry out revolutionary mass criticism and fight resolutely against bad elements. Eventually, a class enemy who was hiding very deeply was dragged out. Tempered in this class struggle, Kuo Tzu-ying became more staunch. Pachi brigade also changed its backward outlook of a unit with "long-existing, big and difficult" problems.

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TECHNICAL PERSONNEL

Let Technical Personnel Play Their Parts To the Full

- A report on the Maoming Municipal Thermo-Electricity Plant

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 5, 1972)

Summary:

This report sums up some of the experience in further implementing the Party's policy for intellectuals and emphatically points out that the sending of engineering and technical personnel to technical posts does not necessarily mean that the Party's policy for intellectuals is being carried out completely, and that it is still necessary while using them to carry out re-education on them, to do long-term, patient and meticulous work on them and continue to raise their awareness of the line.

The report points out: It is necessary to grasp well education in ideology and political line in the vocational sphere, draw a line of distinction between "technology in command" and engaging in technological study for the revolution; draw a line of distinction between the "slavish compradore philosophy" and "make foreign things serve China" and another line of distinction between the question of line in the vocational sphere and general questions of technical work. Only in that way can the engineering and technical personnel be encouraged to delve diligently into technical study, carry out work boldly and play their parts to the full.

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Recently, we went to some of the factories and mines to investigate into the condition of the implementation of the policy for intellectuals and heard this kind of talk: All engineering and technical personnel who should be united have been united with, and those who should be used are being used. Some have even been placed in leadership posts, so the Party's policy for intellectuals is basically implemented.

Is it true that the policy is "basically implemented"? The Party committee of the Maoming Thermo-Electricity Plant is of the opinion that organizationally carrying out reasonable arrangements in accordance with the concrete condition of each of the engineering and technical personnel well is one of the important aspects of implementing the policy for intellectuals, but more important still is the necessity of carrying out long-term, patient and meticulous ideological and political work on them and constant raising of their line awareness before they can play their parts to the full.

Encourage the Technical Personnel To Work Boldly for the Revolution

There are some engineering and technical personnel who, under the influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, have committed this or that mistake. "Once bitten, twice shy," they had the idea that "technical work is dangerous," became diffident and wary, and turned their lesson into a burden for themselves. Though reasonable arrangements were made for these engineering and technical personnel organizationally, because their ideological problem had not been solved, they were unable to play their parts to the full.

Because of that, the Party committee of the plant organized the engineering and technical personnel to study seriously the relevant teachings of Chairman Mao, criticized penetratingly the revisionist line, helped the engineering and technical personnel to sum up correctly the lesson of their experience, searched for laws governing things and turned their historical experience into a source of power for continuing the revolution.

One of the technical personnel, because he had not correctly summed up the lesson of his past experience, set a rule of "three not-working" for himself. He would refuse to work when there was no concrete assignment from the Party committee, he would refuse to work without the unanimous approval of the masses and he would refuse to work if a precedent had not been established elsewhere. Because of that he was afraid to carry out work boldly and was also unable to give play to his part. Later, with the help and education of the leadership, he realized that the cause for his "stumbling" in the past was not because of "work" but because of incorrect thinking and line. To be in keeping with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line he must work boldly and diligently.

In 1970, in order to make full use of local resources, this plant used oil shale in place of coal for firing the boiler. Because oil shale was a fuel of low thermal value, a large machine with high velocity and high wind pressure capable of producing a high volume of pressure was required to insure full combustion. However, there was no such machine in the country. Could such a thing without precedent in outside areas be produced? At that time this technician was thinking that changing the situation of sending coal south from the north was needed for the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and he himself should do his utmost to make a contribution in this respect. So he and another technician shouldered the heavy burden of designing and worked boldly. With the help of the veteran workers and based on existing conditions of the plant itself, they brought forth the plan of a new design incorporating the best features of high velocity and high wind pressure machines from both inside and outside the country. After a mock-up had been built, the two of them also went deep into the construction site, and together with the workers, by employing the method of "ants gnawing a bone," finally produced a large wind machine of an advanced level.

Teach the Workers To Do Re-education Work Well

The Party committee of the Thermo-Electricity Plant also paid special attention to the grasping of political and ideological work for the broad masses of workers and enabled them to realize: The conscientious implementation of the Party's policy for intellectuals and the establishment of an engineering and technical force in the service of the proletariat is a strategic task for triumphing over the bourgeoisie by the proletariat in the socialist period. Because of the feeling of "only by emancipating all mankind can the proletariat achieve its own final emancipation" shared by the broad masses of workers in dealing with re-education work, they have effectively impelled the implementation of the Party's policy for intellectuals.

In the plant was an engineer who since arriving at the lower level from a departmental office, had taken part in a "three-in-one combination" designing group. Once the plant handed an assignment to this designing group for transforming a large scale coal fragmentation machine into an oil shale fragmentation machine with a request to increase the rate of fragmentation by six times. This engineer actively took part in this project and brought forth a plan calling for the rebuilding of the machinery and the plant premises. When the proposal was made, some people began to say "Why couldn't the original plant premises and machinery be used? It must be the desire for bigness and things foreign making trouble again. It would be better to let him step aside!"

In light of this, veteran worker Comrade Shen Hung-ken, the leader of the designing group, carried out an analysis on this matter together with other members of the group. The fact that this engineer had for the first time since the founding of the plant come to the workshop to carry out planning together with the workers in practice was in itself a good beginning. If problems were exposed in the design that could be the natural consequence of his long-standing "three separations" and desire for bigness and things foreign, then it would also be a good opportunity to carry out re-education on him. To make him "step aside" because his idea was not correct would in reality mean to let him continue with "three separations" and that would be in contravention of the Party's policy for uniting, educating and transforming intellectuals.

Therefore, master craftsman Shen and his engineer analyzed together the plan he suggested, and by affirming not only the logical part of the plan but also correctly pointing out to him where he had became separated from reality and desired bigness and things foreign, educated him regardless of everything to always maintain a policy of hard work and frugality. At the same time he also accompanied him to make in-depth on-the-scene investigation and study, helped him in a manner suitable to local conditions to use locally available material and to make a new design. Under the patient instruction of master craftsman Shen and the workers, the thinking of this engineer was emancipated. Mustering his courage and under the basic premise of fully utilizing the original machinery and plant premises, he designed a plan that not only economized on investment but also improved efficiency and was favorably commended by the workers.

Draw Three Lines of Distinction in Technical Work

The vast majority of engineering and technical personnel of this plant, in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, have all the desire to do their work well. In work, however, the question of line always seems "clear when explained but confused when carried out" and the distinction between the two ideologies and the two lines could not be drawn in some concrete problems. In light of this condition, the Party committee pays special attention to properly grasping education in ideology and political line in the vocational sphere, and raises the consciousness of the engineering and technical personnel to delve diligently into the study of technology for the revolution.

1. Draw the line of distinction between "placing technology in command" and delving into the study of technology for the revolution, encourage the engineering and technical personnel to study technology diligently and actively take part in technical innovations.

In June 1970, a leading member of the Party committee went to the data room for an inspection and discovered that there was a marked reduction in the use of technical data by the engineering and technical personnel. Further acquainting itself with facts, the Party committee discovered that one of the reasons for the technical personnel to slight vocational study was the inability to draw the line of distinction between delving into the study of technology for the revolution and "placing technology in command," and after "placing technology in command" was repudiated, there again appeared the idea of "technology is useless."

More important still, some of the leading members were also unable to draw the line of distinction on this question, and dared not boldly lead the engineering and technical personnel in vocational study. Because of this, the Party committee and the technical personnel of the plant analyzed together the situation of the rapid development in industry and agriculture, took into consideration the arduous task shouldered by the electrical industry and enabled them to realize profoundly that delving into the study of technology for the revolution and becoming better and better in technology was a pressing need for the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

A deputy secretary of the Party committee spoke about his own personal experience. In the past due to the fact he knew nothing about technology, he invariably handed all so-called "technical" problems to a handful of "experts" to be dealt with, relinquished political leadership over technical work, and caused his own political leadership to be separated from reality, with the evil consequence of losing orientation in carrying out technical work. He expressed a determination to master and grasp technology in the future.

Because of that, the Party committee has adopted positive measures, and while arranging concrete technical study for the engineering and technical personnel, organized at the same time the study and discussion of special topics, the preparation and arrangement of technical courses, and the holding

of technical classes conducted by the engineering and technical personnel for the workers and leadership cadres, systematically organized them to go outside for visits and study, and in relation with reality in the plant, supported them in carrying out scientific experimentation and technical innovations. Because of that, they are able to play their parts in the "three-in-one" combination technical innovation group. In one year and more, this plant has realized more than 20 bigger technical innovations. On the basis of the 10 percent increase in power output and 29 percent increase in electricity generated by the generator group in 1970, power output again increased by 20 percent and the amount of electricity generated increased by 25 percent in 1971.

2. Draw the line of distinction between "slavish compradore philosophy" and "make foreign things serve China," encourage the engineering and technical personnel to assimilate critically advanced technology and experience from outside the country, and serve socialist construction with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

Most of the major equipment of this plant was imported. In the past designing was mostly carried out on the basis of foreign technical data, and was copied and transplanted completely. After the "slavish compradore philosophy" was criticized and repudiated, some of the technical personnel again reflected the tendency of being afraid to learn from foreign technical data. The Party committee organized everybody to study Chairman Mao's teaching "Now, there are two different attitudes toward learning from others. One is the dogmatic attitude of transplanting everything, whether or not it is suited to our conditions. This is no good. The other attitude is to use our heads and learn those things which suit our conditions, that is, to absorb whatever experience is useful to us. That is the attitude we should adopt." Everybody was made to realize that the criticism and repudiation of "slavish compradore philosophy" in no way denounced the study of foreign advanced technical data. However, this kind of study definitely should not be that of transplanting and copying or purely imitating, but on the principle of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts, "make foreign things serve China," and take our own road in developing industry.

In the year before last, this plant transformed its powdered coal boiler into a shale boiler of low thermal value. Because of the great capacity of the boiler and the lack of experience in the conversion of this type of furnace in the country, a great deal of difficulties were encountered in the work of designing. At that time, some of the technical personnel had studied some relevant foreign technical data and suggested using the experience of a capitalist country in carrying out the building of a large capacity and low thermal value powdered coal boiler. The Party committee of the plant accepted this suggestion, and printed this information for distribution among the workers for discussion. By means of relying on the collective wisdom and using critical judgment, they absorbed the best of foreign technical data and rejected the dross, and in integration with reality in the plant, designed a Chinese type big capacity shale boiler.

3. Draw the line of distinction between problems in line and the general run of problems in technical work in the vocational sphere and mobilize the revolutionary activism and creativity of the technical personnel.

Once there was a defect in the main shaft of a gas turbine in the plant. This shaft was more than 9 meters long, and half a meter in circumference, and the bending degree was only 0.28 mm. To correct this highly precise shaft would require a great deal of correct stress calculations. One of the technical personnel, after having accepted this assignment, studied a large amount of data and carried out repeated calculations. After having obtained the figures, he also submitted them to the upper technical departments for checking. However, when his plan was put to practice, the bend in the shaft became excessive and the defect became greater. How should the matter be dealt with? The Party committee correctly pointed out: They must rigidly draw the line of distinction between problems in line and the usual problems in technical work itself in the vocational sphere. In carrying out technical work failures should be permitted. However, after each failure, if they did not analyze concretely the cause of the failure but insisted on investigating individual responsibility, it would only serve to make the engineering and technical personnel more diffident and careful and would not be conducive to mobilizing their revolutionary activism and creativity.

A leading member of the Party committee looked up this technician for a timely chat, and led him and the workers to look for the cause of the failure. After analysis, everyone was of the opinion that theoretically speaking the calculation was correct. But because they had overlooked the fact that the shaft had been in use for a number of years, there had been changes in its characteristics and structure, and to continue to use the reference figures as they first came from the factory to base their calculation on, errors would naturally occur. Helped and encouraged by the leadership and the masses, this technician learned his lesson, continued to correct mistakes in actual work with the workers, enabled the result of topping and pressing to be carried out better each time, and finally, corrected the main shaft of the turbine without the slightest deviation.

By the worker correspondents in the study class of the industrial and communication front in Maoming municipality and the reporting team of the Maoming Municipal Revolutionary Committee

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Remold Technical Personnel in the Process of Using Them

by

Kung Yeh-p'ing (公冶平)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 5, 1972)

Resolutely implementing the Party's policy for intellectuals and letting the engineering and technical personnel play their parts to the full in revolution and production is a problem which seriously requires solution in the struggle-criticism-transformation in industries and enterprises.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, technical personnel from many enterprises stepped out of their offices and went deep into the basic levels for labor, and this was very necessary for changing the condition of "three separations" among technical personnel. It accelerated the transformation of the technical ranks and stimulated their ideological revolutionization. However, leading members of some of these enterprises attached importance only to the aspect of participation in labor and the ideological transformation of the technical personnel and never attached any great importance to the aspect of participation in technical work by the technical personnel or letting them bring their technical expertise into play. Consequently for a long time, some of these technical personnel took part only in physical labor and became separated from their technical work. This condition should be remedied as quickly as possible at present.

Our technical personnel should never be separated from the people, from reality and from labor. This is an important criterion between socialist enterprise and bourgeois and revisionist enterprises. At the same time technical workers should also never be separated from technical work. A technical post is a position from which the technical personnel may contribute their strength toward socialist construction. If technical personnel were permitted to leave their posts, the first to suffer the adverse effect would be socialist production and construction and the development of science and technology, and at the same time the education and remolding of technical personnel would also be adversely affected. Because of the existence of some very non-proletarian ideas and concepts in technical problems of technical cadres which could only be fully exposed in technical practice, to carry out education on them at that time could more effectively stimulate the ideological transformation of the technical personnel. Naturally in order to have the technical personnel return to their technical posts, attention must be paid to preventing them from returning to the former road of "three separations" and see to it that they would perseveringly follow the road of integrating with the workers. This style should be regarded as an important guarantee for fulfilling technical work.

At present there is an idea among the workers in some of the enterprises of attaching importance to remolding while slighting the use of

technical personnel, or insisting on remolding them first before using them. This is severing use from remolding and the metaphysical concept of setting up one against the other. The remolding of intellectuals is a long-term affair and takes a whole life time, so they should be used and remolded at the same time, that is, remolding them in the process of using them. To attach importance to remolding while slighting their use is wrong, and to insist on remolding them first before using them is also wrong.

To carry out the Party's policy for intellectuals is also a demand of revolution and production in enterprises. At present many enterprises are faced with pressing tasks in the direction of management and production. Enterprise management must be reorganized and strengthened, some regulations and systems must be established and invigorated, the quality of products must be further improved and the increase production and practice economy mass movement must be further developed. In order to better fulfill these tasks all requires active participation by the engineering and technical personnel.

When compared with the need of socialist construction which is daily developing, our engineering and technical personnel are not too many, but not enough. Because of this, we must first make full use of the existing engineering and technical personnel. At the same time, we must also in the manner of the Shanghai Machine Tool Plant train new technical personnel from among the workers. "To train its own intellectuals, the proletariat also can never fall away from utilizing the help of the original intellectuals in society." At present, the technical personnel are not only shouldering the heavy task of stimulating the development of production and technology in enterprises, but they are also responsible for helping to train new ranks of technicians. Because of this, it is of particular importance to mobilize and bring to full play the revolutionary activism of the technical personnel.

"A correct policy toward the intellectuals is an important prerequisite for victory in the revolution." Leadership in enterprises should raise their understanding of this problem, and regard the implementation of the Party's policy for intellectuals as an important task in struggle-criticism-transformation to grasp seriously. Let more technical personnel take up technical posts and let them play a still greater part in the three great revolutionary struggles.

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MODEL WOMAN PARTY SECRETARY

Woman Party Branch Secretary Praised by Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Mar. 6, 1972)

chiang hsiu-ying, secretary of the party branch of the yaochiaho production brigade at the foot of the great wall in hopei province, north china, has distinguished herself for leading the poor and lower-middle peasants in marching along chairman mao's revolutionary line in building up the locality.

she joined the chinese communist party at 18. she served as chairman of a district women's association during the war against japanese aggression and the war of liberation. after liberation she became chairman of a county women's association and later deputy head of a county people's court. in 1957 she returned to the village to join in construction in response to the party's call. she has always stood at the forefront in the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in the rural areas.

in 1962, the renegade liu shao-chi and company frenziedly pushed such revisionist trash as "san tzu yi pao" (see note) and the theory of "the dying out of class struggle", in an attempt to restore capitalism. responding, a handful of class enemies in the production brigade clamoured that the collective draught animals should be divided among the households. seeing through the enemy plot, chiang hsiu-ying pointed out: "they are trying to undermine socialism. no one is allowed to restore capitalism exclamation" together with other members of the brigade party branch committee, she told the few cadres and commune members who had been deceived by the class enemies that only socialism can save china. in addition, they laid bare the intrigues of the enemies and made contrast between the misery of individual farming and the benefit of collective farming. this helped the people see clearly the enemy plot and they pledged to keep to the road of socialism.

in 1964, chiang hsiu-ying became secretary of the brigade party branch.

to transform yaochiaho into a socialist new village, chiang hsiu-ying and other party committee members went out to study the topography of the area in all weather and mapped out a plan.

well-digging had never succeeded in yaochiaho. but this time they were determined to make the land yield water. the party committee led the peasants in studying chairman mao's writings including "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" and draw experience from the people of tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. the poor and lower-middle peasants said: "we'll sink wells in the spirit of 'the foolish old man who removed the mountains'. so long as we follow chairman mao's teachings, we'll definitely change the arid land into fertile land". chiang hsiu-ying headed the shock team. the brigade's first big well was completed in 20 days.

the brigade's per hectare yield of grain in 1970 topped the 3-ton target set for such areas in the national programme for agricultural development. total grain output trebled the 1965 figure.

chiang hsiu-ying gives her whole heart to serving the masses, always bearing in mind this teaching of chairman mao's: "teach every comrade to love the people". once poor peasant chou fu-yu had severe eye trouble. the party branch secretary sought for medical advice at every opportunity. she went to the countyseat for a meeting one day and learned that an eye specialist from peking was there. she accompanied the patient to the doctor. the man finally regained his sight.

tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, chiang hsiu-ying is now a member of the party committee of the changchiakou administrative region and of the county party committee of huailai. her position has changed. yet she still sets strick demands on herself. once she went with a commune inspection team on a three-day tour by foot. she returned on the fourth day and went straight to the fields to join the commune members in farm work. they urged her to have a rest. pointing at her pick, she said: "with this i'll be able to do away with the airs of being an 'officer'. only when i keep to physical labour can i retain the vigour of a revolutionary".

(note: "san tzu yi pao" means the extension of plots for private use, the extension of free markets, the increase of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits or losses, and the fixing of output quotas based on the individual households.)

WOMEN WORKERS

Women in Taching Oilfield Take Part in Production

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 5, 1972)

women in taching are taking part in collective productive labour and have become an important force in building this modern oilfield.

the taching oilfield was opened up in 1960. the workers resolutely carried out chairman mao's great principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts". they built a modern oilfield within three years. many of the family members of the staff and workers took part in oil production, but the majority were organized for farm and side-line production. they helped build a socialist oilfield which combines industry with agriculture and city with countryside, taking into account the interests of production and daily life. in the past dozen years they have reclaimed 20,000 hectares of wasteland and produced large

amounts of grain and side-line products. they helped the workers built a large group of worker-peasant villages. they have set up 170 small factories in recent years.

now all the able-bodied women in taching take part in industrial or agricultural production. this is promoting their ideological revolutionization. 1,700 of them have joined the chinese communist party and 1,500 the communist youth league. representatives of the women are on revolutionary committees or party committees at various levels. most of the worker-peasant villages are managed by family members of the workers and staff.

the workers' families began to arrive in taching in 1961. china was then hit by natural disasters and had temporary economic difficulties. imperialism, revisionism and reaction seized the opportunity to stir up an anti-china chorus while the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and company clamoured for slashing back industrial undertakings. the class struggle was very sharp. holding high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought and carrying forward the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle, the taching workers strove to start oil production at an early date. the women folk were inspired and pledged to join in the undertaking and help defeat the attack by the class enemies.

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hsueh kuei-fang, a worker's wife in her late forties, and four other women took the lead in reclaiming wasteland for growing grain. this touched off a campaign among the workers' families to start farm production. under the leadership of the party, they harvested 215,000 tons of grain and 290,000 tons of vegetables in the past decade and more and, together with the workers, built simple houses near the farmland and not far from the oilfield. they call the settlements the worker-peasant villages.

the workers' families made big contribution to the construction of the oilfield and in defence of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. but they were not conceited and viewed their achievements in the light of the dialectical concept of "one divides into two." representatives of the taching workers' families went to tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, on several occasions to study its advanced experience. hsueh kuei-fang said: "we must firmly respond to our great leader chairman mao's call 'in agriculture, learn from tachai' and build our own tachai around the oilfield."

braving bitter cold of 30 degrees below zero, centigrade, during the 1971 spring festival, she led a team of women in digging canals and improving the alkaline soil. as the earth was frozen hard, they built fires along the line before they dug a 100-metre-long irrigation ditch. last year they dug 450 metres of ditches and levelled a large tract of land. grain output was 47 per cent over the previous peak.

another team of women sunk a dozen wells in one spring. as a whole, the campaign to build water conservancy projects and improve alkaline soil enabled taching to increase agricultural output by a big margin. a number of farming teams organized by taching

women surpassed the per hectare grain target set in the national programme for agricultural development.

in addition to farm and side-line production, the workers' family members also built many small factories with local material. some were diffident at first. they said they did not have the education and skill and were afraid that the factories would be unsuccessful. then they studied chairman mao's teaching: "times have changed, and today men and women are equal. whatever men comrades can accomplish, women comrades can too" and became more confident.

relying on their own efforts and working hard, they built one small factory after another by starting with indigenous methods. helped by the workers, a group of women built a small factory and made enough roofing felt to meet the needs of the oilfield construction. an electric bulb factory now produces one million bulbs a year. by making use of scrap, waste gas, liquid and residue, the workers' families produced oil by-products, screws, soap and pharmaceuticals. they also built workshops to repair machines, husk rice, press oil and make wine, soya sauce and process food.

these small factories mainly serve local needs. but as production develops, some of them have been included in the state production plan.

over the past decade and more, the taching women have studied chairman mao's works conscientiously and integrated theory with practice and gradually raised their political and ideological consciousness. hsueh kuei-fang, formerly a housewife, has grown into a proletarian vanguard fighter and is a member of the party committee of the oilfield. li fa-lan, an educated young girl, has fought the elements, struggled against the class enemy and erroneous ideas since she got there in 1962. in 1964, she was admitted into the chinese communist party. she is now a leading member of the management group of a settlement centre which has become an advanced unit due to the efforts made by her and other comrades. last year they planted 60 hectares of grain with an output averaging 4.5 tons per hectare.

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Women of Minority Nationalities Play Important Role on Inner Mongolian Grasslands

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Mar. 5, 1972)

educated by mao tsetung thought, women of various minority nationalities in inner mongolia have become an important force in the socialist revolution and construction after being tempered in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

these women led a miserable life under the oppression of the feudal patriarchal system before liberation. they were emancipated politically and economically after liberation, enjoyed equal social rights and status with men and shattered the spiritual shackles on them. many women who were domestic slaves of feudal lords and herd owners have become leading members of party organizations and government departments at various levels or are working in modern industrial enterprises, or educational, cultural, health and scientific research departments.

women account for 14.1 per cent of the members of the communist party committee of the inner mongolian autonomous region. they make up more than 10 per cent of the members of the party committees at the league, city and banner (county) levels. in chotzu county of ulan chap league, 1,200 women are today leading members at the county, commune and production brigade levels, in industrial and mining enterprises or schools. many of them study seriously books by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works, carry out deep investigations and study and lead the masses to constant victories in the socialist revolution and construction.

mongolian woman cadre paojihlehtai, secretary of the wushenchao commune party committee in the ikh chao league, is praised by the masses as a good cadre. under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, she led the commune members in afforesting their desert area. in ten years' time, they planted enough trees to hold shifting sand dunes in her commune under control. they sank wells, improved soil and grew fodder crops and grass on 2,900 hectares to develop livestock breeding. the number of animals is now five times the early post-liberation figure. the commune is an advanced unit in learning from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture.

the autonomous region has set up many modern industrial enterprises since liberation. women of minority nationalities are working in woollen mills, blanket factories, iron and steel plants, chemical works, machine building plants and tanneries. many of them have become technicians or scientific workers.

a former shepherd, mongolian woman worker yun shu-hsien of the huhehot no. 2 woollen mill makes hard efforts in studying chairman mao's works to raise her political consciousness and in studying technique to become

a skilled worker. she is now in charge of a workshop. she led her workshop in setting new records last year for both quality and quantity of the products.

the autonomous region has over 7,000 women teachers of minority nationalities. most of them are either college graduates after liberation or city students who settled down in pastoral or rural areas after finishing middle school. they are loyal to the educational cause of the party and have made contributions to popularizing education among the herdsmen. taking into account that the residential centres of the herdsmen are scattered far and wide, teachers in hsianghuang banner of silinghol league run 64 mobile schools and more than 200 teaching centres. this has enabled all the 2,500 school-age children of the banner to go to school.

Northwest China's Tibetan Area Learns from Tachai

(NCNA-English Sining, Mar. 6, 1972)

the movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, has given an impetus to agriculture and animal husbandry in the haipei tibetan autonomous chou to the north of chinghai lake. the number of livestock last year was 24 per cent more than in 1970. despite a dry spell in spring and waterlogging in autumn, output of grain was up by 12 per cent and that of rapeseed by 29 per cent last year.

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since the second plenary session of the ninth central committee of the chinese communist party in 1970, the leading members of the party committees at the chou and county levels have seriously studied writings of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and works by chairman mao with a view to solving practical problems. they criticized idealist apriorism and summed up their experience in how to lead. this has enabled them to realize that as leading cadres, they should adhere to materialist reflection, go among the masses, and remould their own ideology, so as to better implement chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies.

the leading cadres, along with other cadres, regularly join the peasants and herdsmen in physical labour, and make investigations and study to get first-hand knowledge to guide their work. many meetings are held right on the spot. a meeting on animal husbandry was called by the chou party committee on the muli grassland 4,000 metres above sea level last summer to sum up the advanced experience of pastoral areas in learning from tachai. the experience was later popularized throughout the pastoral areas and the movement to learn from tachai spread quickly.

the ideological and political line, correct or incorrect alike, decides everything. the leading members of the party committees at various levels have carried out education in ideology and political line on the

basis of investigations and study, and this has helped promote the movement to learn from tachai. a study class was run in kangcha county last year, at which cadres from the communes and production brigades as well as representatives of herdsmen discussed how to end backwardness in animal husbandry by improving grazing grounds. they seriously studied chairman mao's teachings on self-reliance and hard struggle, and criticized the fallacy "the masses are backward" spread by liu shao-chi and other swindlers. this stimulated the herdsmen's enthusiasm for socialism. they sank 16 wells and repaired five old ones, tapped 20 springs and put up a small reservoir. this provided drinking water for 50,000 animals. they also built 800 new animal shelters and repaired 600 old ones. the efforts resulted in a considerable increase of livestock for the county last year.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

Northwest China Villages Develop Hydro-Electric Power Generation

Reproduced from best available copy.

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Mar. 6, 1972)

numerous small hydro-electric stations now dot the rural areas of northwest china's kansu province, once known for its aridity, as the province makes big strides forward in socialist construction under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

in deepening the mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, the people's communes in kansu have paid attention to developing hydro-electric power generation while building water conservancy projects.

the capacity of the hydro-electric stations set up in recent years is five times that of the stations built in the 17 years before the great proletarian cultural revolution. forty-one counties and cities in kansu now have hydro-electric stations. small power stations now provide electricity for lighting, irrigation, farm produce processing in 450 production brigades belonging to 270 communes.

the construction of small hydro-electric stations has become an important part of capital construction in the rural areas since last year. the stations are built mainly with the collective efforts of the people's communes and brigades. led by the commune party committee, the members of the malu commune in the changchiachuan hui autonomous county mapped out an overall plan to make use of a river in the area after the example of the tachai people in combating nature. nine of the eleven brigades in the commune, which is located in a cold, hilly region, now have hydro-electric stations. in the counties of chingshui, choni, linhsia and wutu, the hydro-electric stations provide ample electricity for both industry and agriculture in nearby communes.

special attention has been paid to developing hydro-electric power generation in areas less abundant in water resources and in border regions inhabited by national minorities. herdsmen in the livestock breeding areas have also tapped local resources and built a number of small power stations, which supply electric light to their new settlements. many herdsmen's brigades are using machines to process milk, shear wool and cut grass.

the urban farm machinery plants in kansu have produced large numbers of power generators, water turbines and other equipment for the development of hydro-electric power generation in the countryside.

RURAL MARKET

Brisk Rural Market in South China's Kwangtung Province

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Mar. 5, 1972)

the vast rural market in south china's kwangtung province is thriving.

the commercial departments in the province arrange for enough manufactured goods to reach the countryside to meet the needs of the poor and lower-middle peasants.

the supply last year of eleven major daily necessities including underwear, cotton blankets, towels, thermos flasks and rubber shoes increased by from 30 to over 100 per cent compared with 1966. various kinds of fabrics increased by 60 million metres and rubber shoes by 4 million pairs. even such things as bicycles, sewing machines and wrist watches are bigsellers. the sale of bicycles went up 50 per cent, sewing machines and clocks at least 100 per cent and wrist watches nearly 200 per cent. the variety of goods showed marked increase, with last year's hitting an all-time high, coming to 10,000.

the thriving rural market is a reflection of the growth of industry and agriculture and the rising living standards of the commune members.

firmly adhering to chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels in the province have led the people in deepening the movement to learn from tachai in agriculture. they have had good harvests for a numoer of years during the cultural revolution. forestry, livestock breeding, side-line production and fishery also made good progress. the rise in production strengthens the collective economy and increases individual income. purchasing power is higher than ever. in an ordinary production team of paitan commune in the hilly tsengcheng county, the majority of the village's 30 families live in new houses that have electric lighting. the village has four sewing machines and five radios.

half the households have bicycles. before liberation, the only bicycle in the village belonged to the landlord's family. thermos flasks, aluminium kitchen utensils and woolen sweaters are common today.

chairman mao pointed out in 1957: "we have a rural population of over five hundred million, so the situation of our peasants has a most important bearing on the development of our economy and the consolidation of our state power." kwangtung's commercial workers carried out revolutionary mass criticism to clear out the virus of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in commerce and heightened their consciousness in serving the poor and lower-middle peasants. the commercial and industrial departments sent joint investigation teams to go round the brigades and teams to get the opinions of poor and lower-middle peasants on the style, colour, variety and quality of the goods. prompt supply to the rural market is guaranteed. high-quality khaki drills, a favourite with the peasants, is now sold in more than 20 colours or shades. many city and town department stores also send mobile teams to the villages in hours convenient for rural buyers.

FISHING BRIGADE

Thriving East China Islands

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Mar. 5, 1972)

once desolate tachen islands in the east china sea have become a prosperous fishing centre. thanks to the efforts of the islanders under the guidance of mao tsetung thought, great changes have taken place during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the nine fishing brigades on the islands now all use motorized junks and nylon fishing nets. their collective income last year was double that of 1964. with good results in fishing and agriculture for many years running, people's living standards have risen considerably.

the tachens have also developed industry, transportation, culture and education, and medical and health work. hundreds of new buildings have been put up. the islands have built a ship yard, six fishing machinery repair plants, a power plant, and other factories. they have constructed a 100-kilometre-long highway so that bus service reaches all 30 or more residential districts. the islands have set up a dozen recreation clubs, libraries, radio rediffusion stations and a weather forecasting station, and six primary and middle schools which have enrolled all the school-age children. two hospitals have been built. during fishing seasons, medical workers go to the fishing grounds to treat the fishermen.

before liberation, local despots kept the people in abject misery. before fleeing, the kuomintang reactionaries forced 18,000 inhabitants to go with them, ravaged the islands, and reduced the 20 villages to ruins. only one small boat and some torn fishing nets were left. everything else had been taken away.

the chinese people's liberation army liberated the islands on february 13, 1955. since then, groups of workers, peasants, fishermen, cadres and educated young people have settled down on the islands, with a will to rebuild them. along with the p.l.a. men stationed on the islands, they follow chairman mao's teaching "transform china in the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains" and worked hard to turn the once desolate islands into a prosperous socialist centre.

the changes in the weihsing brigade reflect those of the islands. seven poor fisherman households went to settle on the islands in march 1955 and formed the first mutual-aid fishing team. under the leadership of the party and with the help of the p.l.a., they found a broken boat and some torn nets in the ruins, repaired them and started production. under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, they and other fishermen later organized cooperatives and then a people's commune.

the cadres and commune members of the brigade responded to chairman mao's 1964 call "in agriculture, learn from tachai", and mechanized their junks in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. the brigade now has 13 motorized junks, each equipped with a radio set, a transmitter and modern shoal detectors.

the fishermen have also made big efforts to grow aquatic products and reclaimed land to develop agriculture. they harvested over 500 tons of seaweed last year, and raised the output of wheat, potatoes, maize, peanuts, cotton and other crops.

GOOD HARVEST

Kiangsu Province Exceeds Grain Target Set in National Agricultural Program

(NCNA-English Nanking, Mar. 5, 1972)

after successive years of good harvests, east china's kiangsu province reaped another good harvest in 1971 despite natural disasters, and surpassed the grain output target per hectare set in the national programme for agricultural development, 3.75 tons for areas south of the yellow river and north of the huai river, and 6 tons for areas south of the huai river. the province achieved this under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

kiangsu province surpassed the target set in the programme following similar achievement by the rural areas of shanghai, peking and tientsin and chekiang and kwangtung provinces. (the target for peking and tientsin in the north is three tons per hectare and that for the rest six tons.) this reflects the excellent situation in china's agriculture and indicates the superiority of china's socialist system. cadres, poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members attribute this victory to chairman mao's revolutionary line.

since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution and particularly since the second plenary session of the ninth central committee of the chinese communist party, the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels in kiangsu have deepened education in political line. they have deepened the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, and organized the cadres and the masses to make a conscientious study of works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works, and criticize the reactionary absurdities spread by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers including idealist apriorism, the reactionary theory of productive forces, the theory of human nature of the landlord and capitalist classes and the theory of dying out of class struggle. this study and criticism enabled the cadres and the masses to heighten their consciousness of class struggle, the struggle between the two lines and continuing the revolution. chairman mao's great call "in agriculture, learn from tachai" has struck deep root among the masses and has become a conscious action of the cadres and the masses.

the mao tsetung thought propaganda teams sent by party organizations at all levels in the province have, in the past year and more, made investigations in the villages. they helped wage class struggle and the struggle between the two lines in connection with the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation, and helped strengthen the commune, production brigade and production team leadership. they paid particular attention to helping those communes, brigades and teams that lagged behind. they helped them build up their leading bodies ideologically and organizationally. as a result, rural party organizations in the province have become purer and more vigorous, the dictatorship of the proletariat has become stronger and the socialist position in the villages has become more consolidated.

following chairman mao's teaching "it is imperative to grasp typical cases well", leading members of party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels have gone to the grassroots level to take part in collective productive labour and make investigations, grasp typical cases, sum up and popularize their experience. leading cadres of the provincial party committee have gone to the grassroots level to help sum up and popularize the experience of those brigades with stable high yield in achieving still higher yield and those brigades which turned from low yield to high yield. this has promoted the mass movement to learn from tachai.

the correct implementation of the party's policies concerning rural work is an important guarantee for promoting agricultural development. the party committees and revolutionary committees at various levels in the rural areas have in the past few years run many study classes to give the cadres and the masses education on policies so that they can implement chairman mao's

revolutionary line and policies still better. this has fired the enthusiasm of the masses and, despite a dry spell, water-logging, windstorm, insect pests and other natural disasters, grain yield continued to rise in 1971 and output of forestry, animal husbandry, side-line production and fishery all increased. output of oil bearing crops was ten per cent higher than in 1970. the number of pigs went up, averaging 2.6 pigs per household. output of tea, silk cocoons and cotton increased too.

in the mass movement for learning from tachai, the provincial party committee and the revolutionary committee have encouraged the masses to carry out the "eight-point charter" for agriculture, engage in scientific experiment and create land that gives stable high yield despite excessive rain or dry spells. this has helped bring about good harvests. construction of water conservancy projects has been undertaken every winter and spring since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution. as a result, the area of land that gives stable high yield has increased by 333,000 hectares, and irrigated acreage by 400,000 hectares. responding to chairman mao's great call "the huai river must be harnessed", people in the huai river basin have built, in addition to the key projects, many small and medium-sized projects that help reduce the flood menace. with better irrigation and drainage facilities, the peasants have begun improving their farming methods according to local conditions, and enlarged the multiple-cropping area. many communes and production brigades on the banks of the yangtze river have switched from double cropping to triple cropping. some 240,000 hectares of former single-cropping rice fields north of the yangtze are now yielding two crops a year -- rice and wheat. in the northernmost part of the province, one-third of the land was planted to paddy rice in 1971. all this has resulted in the constant rise in grain output. the popularization of good strains of grain, cotton and oil-bearing crops, too, has made for the increase of per-hectare yields.

in line with chairman mao's teaching "the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization", the party organizations and revolutionary committees in the province have enlisted the efforts of various trades to accelerate agricultural mechanization. many small industrial enterprises serving agriculture have been established in different parts of the province over the past few years. among them are iron and steel plants, coal mines, machine, chemical and cement works and hydro-electric stations. they were built mainly with local funds and resources, supplemented by aid from central departments. each county now has its own agricultural machinery and chemical fertilizer plants, and each administrative region its own diesel engine plant. the province's output of tractors, electric pumping equipment and spare parts hit an all-time high in 1971. one half of the province's farmland is irrigated by power-driven pumping stations.

"the line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place." following this teaching of chairman mao's, the party organizations at various levels in the rural areas of the province have deepened education in political line and further fired the people's enthusiasm for revolution and production. work on irrigation projects has proceeded fast and well throughout the winter. the commune members are intensifying field management for winter crops so as to win an excellent harvest this year.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Cambodian Head of State Samdech Sihanouk Arrives in Shanghai After Unofficial Visit to DRVN

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Mar. 5, 1972)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk arrived here from hanoi by special plane this afternoon after their unofficial visit to the democratic republic of viet nam. the distinguished cambodian guests were warmly welcomed by more than 5,000 people of shanghai at the airport.

ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of cambodia, who accompanied samdech and madame sihanouk on the visit, arrived here by the same plane.

arriving by the same plane were samdech sihanouk's entourage: thiounn mumm, minister of economy and finance, and chea san, minister of justice and judicial reforms, of the royal government of national union of cambodia; princess norodom keth kanya, aunt of samdech norodom sihanouk; madame pemme peang, mother of madame sihanouk; madame kou roun; prince sisowath methavi, director of the office of the head of state of cambodia; and others.

among those welcoming the distinguished cambodian guests at the airport were chang chun-chiao, chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; wang hung-wen, ma tien-shui, wang hsiu-chen, yang fu-chen, liu yao-tsung and chou li-chin, vice-chairmen of the municipal revolutionary committee; and other leading members of the municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in shanghai wu chan-kuei, kang chuang, feng kuo-chu, chen ah-ta, chin ah-o and chin chuan-teh.

hungc iao airport today flew the national flags of cambodia and china. at the parking apron were huge placards, inscribed with slogans of welcome. when samdech and madame sihanouk, special envoy ieng sary and other distinguished cambodian guests alighted from the plane at two p.m. amid cheers and beating of drums and cymbals, chang chun-chiao, wang hung-wen, ma tien-shui, wang hsiu-chen and others stepped forward to warmly shake hands with samdech and madame sihanouk and others and extended hearty greetings. youngsters presented bouquets to samdech and madame sihanouk and special envoy ieng sary.

when samdech and madame sihanouk and the other distinguished cambodian guests, in the company of chang chun-chiao and others, met the welcoming crowds

people shouted again and again: "warm welcome to samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia exclamation" "salute to the heroic and militant cambodian people exclamation" "resolutely support the three indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "long live the great friendship and militant unity of the people of china and cambodia exclamation" "long live samdech sihanouk exclamation" "long live chairman mao exclamation" the welcomers waved colourful streamers and bouquets and danced. samdech and madame sihanouk and special envoy ieng sary waved to the crowds in acknowledgement. the airport was permeated with a warm atmosphere of unity of the chinese and cambodian people in struggle.

arriving in shanghai by the same plane were nguyen thuong, ambassador of the d.r.v.n. to cambodia, who is accompanying samdech and madame sihanouk to china; ker meas, cambodian ambassador to china, and kang mao-chao, chinese ambassador to cambodia, and comrade yang ling, who had flown to hanoi specially to welcome samdech and madame sihanouk.

Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee Chairman Chang Chun-chiao Gives Banquet Warmly Welcoming Samdech Sihanouk

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Mar. 5, 1972)

chang chun-chiao, chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, gave a banquet here this evening warmly welcoming samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk.

attending the banquet were special envoy ieng sary and thiounn mumm, chea san, princess norodom keth kanya, madame pemme peang, madame kou roun, prince sisowath methavi, cambodian ambassador to china ker meas and other distinguished cambodian guests.

also present were vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee wang hung-wen, ma tien-shui, wang hsiu-chen, yang fu-chen, liu yao-tsung and chou li-chin.

the national flags of china and cambodia hung in the banquet hall. municipal revolutionary committee chairman chang chun-chiao and samdech sihanouk proposed toasts at the banquet which was permeated with an atmosphere of profound militant friendship between the people of china and cambodia.

chang chun-chiao said: the people of shanghai today are very happy to have another cordial get-together with samdech and madame sihanouk and other distinguished cambodian guests. the two previous visits to the city by samdech and madame sihanouk last year have left a deep impression on the shanghai people. the chinese and cambodian people are comrades-in-arms who have stood

the tests of struggle. facts have proved and will prove that the people of china and cambodia will always unite, fight and win victory together.

samdech sihanouk said: the warm welcome the people of shanghai have accorded us today fully demonstrates that the militant friendship between the people of china and cambodia and their complete unity have reached a new high level. the chinese people have all along supported the cambodian people's policy of independence, neutrality and opposition to imperialism and colonialism. we cambodian people will at all times unite with the chinese people, and our friendship will grow closer and closer. the people of our two countries will remain friendly to each other for generations to come, even after we have won victory.

during the banquet hosts and guests toasted to the everlasting militant friendship between the people of china and cambodia. they wished that the cambodian people would constantly win new victories in the great struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and comrade yang ling were present.

also present were other leading members of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in shanghai and other departments concerned including wu chan-kuei, kang chuang, feng kuo-chu, chen ah-ta, chin ah-o and chin chuan-teh.

CHINA AND CUBA

Delegation of Chinese Academy of Sciences Leaves Havana for Home

(NCNA-English Havana, Mar. 4, 1972)

the delegation of the chinese academy of sciences led by chin li-sheng left here for home by air yesterday afternoon after attending the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the cuban science academy at the invitation of the academy.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by tirso saenz, vice-president, and leovigildo fernandez, assistant vice-president, of the cuban science academy, and others.

present also at the airport was chang teh-chun, chinese ambassador to cuba.

CHINA AND DENMARK

China Council for Promotion of International Trade Gives Reception on Occasion of Opening of Danish Industrial Exhibition

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 5, 1972)

the china council for the promotion of international trade gave a reception here this evening on the occasion of the opening of the danish industrial exhibition.

attending the reception were erling jensen, minister of commerce of denmark, and other members of the danish government delegation he is leading; niels arnth-jensen, leader, and kristen bo and holger hansen, deputy leaders, and other members, of the danish industrial exhibition group; j. stenbaek hansen, danish ambassador to china, and his wife; and flemming bjork pedersen, secretary of the danish embassy in peking.

also attending were pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister, and li chiang, vice-minister, of foreign trade; li shui-ching, minister of the first ministry of machine building; chen wei-chi, vice-minister of light industry; and leading members of other departments concerned including wang lei, ting hsueh-sung, kuo chin-tung, li chuan, wang jun-sheng, wang tung, peng chin-po, wang yeh, wang kuo-hsien, huang chao-hsuan and li chien-hsiang.

wang wen-lin, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and niels arnth-jensen, leader of the danish industrial exhibition group, spoke at the reception which was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and denmark. they proposed toasts to the constant growth of the friendly contacts between the chinese and danish people and of the economic and trade relations between the two countries.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Chinese Ambassador Gives Film Reception in Cairo

(NCNA-English Cairo, Mar. 3, 1972)

chinese ambassador to egypt chai tse-min gave a film reception this evening in honour of egyptian friends. a documentary film, "the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament", was shown at the reception.

about 100 guests attended the reception. among them were abdel moneim wahby hussein, president of the egyptian higher sports council; ahmed el watidy, secretary general of the egyptian higher sports council; mahmoud el arusy, under-secretary of state of the foreign ministry; mohammed riad, director of the foreign minister's office; abbas e nasr, director of the asian department of the foreign ministry; amin abu heif, vice-president

of the international table tennis federation and honorary president of the egyptian table tennis federation; tawhid helal, president of the egyptian table tennis federation; and hassan ashmawi, secretary general of the egypt-china friendship association.

after the reception, ambassador chai tse-min, on behalf of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, presented a copy of the film to the egyptian higher sports council and the egyptian table tennis association.

both the chinese ambassador and the honorary president of the egyptian table tennis association spoke on the occasion. they expressed their common desire for promoting the friendly relations between the peoples and sportsmen of china and egypt.

earlier before this reception, ambassador chai tse-min had held a similar reception in honour of diplomatic envoys of some afro-asian countries in cairo, at which the same film was shown.

both the receptions proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and unity.

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CHINA AND GHANA

Premier Chou En-lai Greets Anniversary of Ghana's Independence

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 5, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to colonel ignatius kuti acheampong, chairman of the national redemption council of the republic of ghana, warmly greeting the 15th anniversary of the independence of the republic of ghana. the message reads:

his excellency colonel ignatius kuti acheampong, chairman of the national redemption council of the republic of ghana,

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on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the independence of the republic of ghana, i wish to express, on behalf of the chinese government and people and in my own name, warm congratulations to your excellency and the ghanaian government and people. may the republic of ghana enjoy prosperity, and its people well-being. may the friendship of the peoples of china and ghana and the relations between the two countries attain new development.

chou en-lai,
premier of the state council
of the people's republic of china
march 5, 1972

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Representative Deems Inappropriate India's Participation in UN Decolonization Committee

(NCNA-English United Nations, Mar. 2, 1972)

the united nations special committee on decolonization continued its meeting here today to discuss its work programme for this year and also the composition of its working group.

speaking at the meeting, chinese representative chang yung-kuan stated that the chinese delegation has reservation with regard to the proposed participation of india in the special committee on decolonization and its working group.

he said, "not long ago, the indian government carried out barbarous armed invasion of pakistan and occupied large tracts of pakistan territory, thus seriously undermining peace on the south asian sub-continent. the indian government has crudely violated the resolution calling for cease-fire and troops withdrawal by india and pakistan adopted by the u.n. general assembly with the overwhelming majority of 104 votes, and has thus far refused to implement the security council resolution on troops withdrawal. these acts of the indian government have laid bare its expansionist nature."

he emphasized, "the chinese delegation considers it inappropriate for such a country which ignores the common desire of all the peace-loving and justice-upholding countries and peoples and which has refused to implement the resolutions of the u.n. general assembly and the security council in open violation of the purposes and principles of the u.n. charter to join the special committee on decolonization and its working group."

when the chinese representative finished his speech, indian representative barakat ahmad came out with sheer sophistry, and the soviet representative followed suit trying to justify india's expansionism and slander the principled stand of the chinese delegation with the attack that disapproval of india's participation in the special committee on decolonization and its working group was to distract the attention of the committee. chinese representative chang yung-kuan then again asked the floor and sternly refuted this vile slander of the soviet representative. he said: "i cannot agree with the speech made by the soviet representative who distorted the facts with ulterior motives. he slandered the chinese delegation with sheer lies." "as is well known", he pointed out, "india's aggression against pakistan was carried out with the single-handed support of the soviet government. when i express my views on india's participation in the working group, the soviet representative has come out into the open, thus revealing his own features."

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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PARTY LEADERSHIP OVER LITERATURE

Heighten Consciousness of Line Struggle and Strengthen Party Leadership Over Literary and Art Creation

by

CCP Huaite Hsien Committee, Kirin Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 5, 1972)

The endeavor to develop socialist literary and art creation is required for the continuation of revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the sphere of culture and art. The resolute and thorough implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line for literature and art, and the strengthening of Party leadership over the masses' literary and art creation will enable literary and art creation to make progress ceaselessly along a correct political orientation, and truly develop the fighting role of revolutionary literature and art in uniting the people, educating the people, attacking the enemy and annihilating the enemy.

The Grasping of Literary and Art Creation Is Required for Consolidating the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

The key to the development of massive amateur literary and art creation lies with leadership. Is it necessary for the hsien Party committee to pay attention to literary and art creation? On this question there has existed a struggle between the two ideologies and two lines. In March 1968, after the establishment of the hsien revolutionary committee, we noticed that massive amateur literary and art propaganda activities were making progress but many amateur literary and art propaganda teams had a shortage of written plays. At that time, the grasping of literary and art creation became an

urgent problem that had to be tackled. However, some comrades held that ours was an agricultural hsien and our main efforts should be directed to agricultural production; and that whether or not we were to grasp literary and art creation did not matter much. They regarded the grasping of literary and art creation as something that had no bearing on the over-all situation.

Chairman Mao taught us long ago: "Revolutionary literature and art should create characters of various types according to real life so as to help the masses promote historical progress." In accordance with this teaching of Chairman Mao, to develop socialist literary and art creation is to create heroic images of the proletariat according to practical struggle, and real life of socialist revolution and socialist construction in particular, in order to educate the people and attack the enemy.

Therefore, leadership comrades of the hsien Party committee on the one hand led everyone to study Chairman Mao's thoughts on literature and art, and on the other hand carried out actual investigations of the condition of literary and art creation in the course of their penetration into the basic level to set struggle-criticism-transformation in motion. In the course of investigation, they understood that the Party branch of Kungchiatun brigade had some experience and knowledge of grasping literary and art creation. Some leadership members of this Party branch previously considered that the grasping of literary and art creation and the unfolding of literary and art activities would hamper production. After they disbanded the literary and art propaganda team, the class enemies took the opportunity to sneak in. A certain landlord element constantly told the youths undesirable stories late at night in order to woo and corrupt the youths. A number of the youths spent half of their night-time listening to these undesirable stories, lost their energy for labor at day-time, and did not attend political study classes.

Living facts of class struggle enabled this Party branch to realize that the realm of literature and art was a battlefield of class struggle waged between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, and that if the proletariat failed to occupy this literary and art position in the rural areas, the bourgeoisie certainly would. Therefore, the Party branch, beginning with the grasping of class struggle, restored the amateur literary and art propaganda team and constantly grasped literary and art creation so as to enable the propaganda team to give regular performances and enliven socialist cultural life in the rural areas. The Party branch also dealt with the evil tendencies that rose in the mind of the masses when it had literary and art shows written and carried out line education, thus promoting the heightening of people's consciousness and promoting the development of production.

The experience of Kungchiatun brigade in grasping literary and art creation enables all of our committee members to receive vivid line education. We profoundly realize: Whether or not to grasp literary and art creation is not something of no consequence but something that has great bearing on the over-all situation. It has bearing on the occupation of the

socialist literary and art positions and on the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. To refrain from grasping literary and art creation is detrimental to the carrying out of socialist ideological education for the broad masses, while success in grasping literary and art creation will enable literary and art activities to go on regularly so as to attain the aim of educating the people and attacking the enemy.

In accordance with the example of Kungchiatun brigade, and with reference to the situation prior to the great cultural revolution in which the counter-revolutionary revisionist black line of literature and art filled the stage with emperors, generals, ministers, scholars and beautiful women and brought about an inundation of feudal, capitalist and revisionist ideas, we further realize the importance of developing socialist literary and art creation. The grasping well of socialist literary and art creation and thorough implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line of literature and art is required for the continuation of revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and for the further consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

With our knowledge raised, our action became relatively conscious. The hsien Party committee held an on-the-spot conference at Kungchiatun brigade and popularized their experience in the whole hsien. At the same time, they adopted necessary measures organizationally, set up specialized organs, and strengthened leadership over literary and art creation. Some of the leadership comrades of the hsien Party committee personally got together with writers and artists to study topics and revise their works; some of the comrades assisted basic-level amateur literary and art propaganda teams in studying problems of creative writing while they were working on central work projects in the rural areas, and assisted the writers and artists in their ideological work. The leadership members of the hsien Party committee divided the labor among themselves but cooperated with one another and paid attention to grasping literary and art creation.

Join the Masses in Carefully Distinguishing Fragrant Flowers from Poisonous Weeds

Both the hsien Party committee and Party organizations of communes and brigades attached importance to the leadership over literary and art creation, enabling the massive literary and art creation activities to assume a new aspect. The subsequent problem was how to grasp work and what to grasp.

The hsien Writing Section and the amateur propaganda team jointly wrote a k'uai-pan opera to portray a family's unfolding of struggle between the two ideologies centering on an ear of sorghum, drawing two different reactions from the masses. One view was that the opera "vilified the poor and lower-middle peasants and distorted real life" and was a poisonous weed; while the other view held that the theme of the opera had profound thought and was of general significance to the exposing of contradictions, and that it was a fragrant flower. These two views contradicted each other. This argument of the community was also reflected within the leadership squad of

the hsien Party committee. In the mind of some comrades, the "theory that cultural work is dangerous" was beginning to emerge. What should we do to deal with the problem which had been acutely raised before us?

Chairman Mao taught us: "We must carefully distinguish real poisonous weeds from real fragrant flowers. We must get together with the masses to learn to carefully distinguish fragrant flowers from poisonous weeds, and join the masses in waging struggles against the poisonous weeds by using correct methods." We organized leadership members of the hsien Party committee to repeatedly study the six political requirements for distinguishing fragrant flowers from poisonous weeds which were mentioned in Chairman Mao's brilliant work: "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People," as well as theses regarding literary and art criticism contained in "Talks at Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," thus heightening our level of understanding of fragrant flowers and poisonous weeds.

Subsequently we all made a concrete analysis of this opera. Everyone held that the basic theme of this opera was good. It reflected the conscientious study of Chairman Mao's works by the broad masses of workers and peasants, their consciousness of struggle against self-interest and criticism of revisionism, as well as the promotion of ideological revolutionization. Afterward, we also held a forum of the worker and peasant masses to extensively canvass opinion and investigate the social effect of the performance.

Chairman Mao pointed out: "We are in favor of the theory of unity of motive and effect of dialectical materialism. The motive for the masses and the effect welcomed by the masses are inseparable and the two should be united."

At the forum, the worker and peasant masses pointed out the shortcomings of the opera but they all commented on it favorably. They said: "The writing and performance of this opera all concerned us and the words are taken from the bottom of our hearts, and it arouses a feeling of intimacy in us after we have seen it." They also mentioned that some masses were educated after seeing the performance. The warm support given this opera by the worker and peasant masses, their correct evaluation and appropriate criticism enabled us to further enhance our confidence in continuing the performance of this opera. They enabled us to decide that the opera was not a poisonous weed; they also enabled us to correct the defects in the opera in the course of its performance, and so gradually improve the opera.

As a result of this debate, the leadership squad of our hsien Party committee has enabled its ability to distinguish fragrant flowers from poisonous weeds, and raised its consciousness of line struggle. Everyone has further recognized the importance of conscientiously studying Chairman Mao's literary and art ideas about the direction of the masses' literary and art creation. Everyone realized that: Whether a job is dangerous or not depends not on what work you grasp but on what world outlook you use to direct the work and what line you implement. If you use the bourgeois world outlook to direct your work and carry out a wrong line, then all the work you grasp will be dangerous. Conversely, if you use the proletarian world outlook

to observe and understand the intricate and complex class struggle in the realm of literature and art, resolutely believe that the masses are real heroes, firmly rely on the broad masses of workers and peasants, and grasp literary and art creation under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, then there will not be any danger and you can make new contributions to the cause of the revolution. At the same time, it is necessary to ceaselessly raise consciousness of line struggle in the course of practice, uphold what is correct and rectify mistakes. With such an understanding, our work performance will become more active.

Arouse the Broad Masses of Workers, Peasants and Soldiers To Participate in Literary and Art Creation

In the course of leading literary and art creation, the hsien Party committee also ceaselessly raised its consciousness of implementing the Party's mass line, and eliminated the remaining pernicious influence of the "theory that literary and art creation is mysterious" from their minds. At the initial stage of launching literary and art creation activities, some comrades maintained that the writing of plays and the compilation of show programs were things done by a few "scholars" and could not be done by the masses of workers and peasants. Hence, there had been a phenomenon of solely relying on the hsien Writing Section to write plays for transmission to the lower levels for performance.

At that time, a worker comrade in the hsien printing press wrote a short play in support of the education in war preparation. After reading it, the hsien Party committee leadership considered that its idea was good, the struggle between the correct and incorrect lines was clear, and its exposure of contradictions was relatively profound. This moved us deeply. Those comrades who formerly asserted that "the masses of workers and peasants cannot write plays" studied Chairman Mao's teaching: "The masses are the real heroes" in relation to their own ideological realities. They realized that it was not the masses of workers and peasants who could not write plays, but that they were bedeviled by the remaining pernicious influence in their minds of the "theory that literary and art creation is mysterious" and the "theory that the masses are backward." The masses of workers and peasants are able to create both material wealth and spiritual wealth as well.

We realized that: Under the new situation of the flourishing development of socialist revolution and socialist construction, whether to rely on a few people for the writing of books and plays or to arouse the broad masses of workers and peasants to participate in creative writing was a struggle between the two ideologies and between the two lines. The "theory that literary and artistic creation is mysterious" disseminated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type was aimed at the expelling of the masses of workers and peasants, the usurpation of the power of literary and art creation, and the manufacture of public opinion for restoration of capitalism.

We must eradicate the pernicious influence of the revisionist line of literature and art, lead the masses of workers and peasants to grasp the

power of literature, and energetically manufacture public opinion for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Many vivid examples illustrate that only by firmly relying on the broad masses of workers and peasants can we enable the literary and art undertakings to flourish; and that separation from this main contingent of worker and peasant masses will certainly cause literary and art creation to stagnate.

The hsien Party committee roused various basic-level Party organizations, actively set up a writing section composed of the leadership, the masses, and amateur writers, held study classes for worker-peasant amateur writers, conscientiously studied the creative experience of the revolutionary model plays, successively fostered a group of amateur backbones in literary and art creation, and roused the masses to take up pens to create works for the revolution. In the whole hsien, there have appeared a number of worker-peasant amateur writers who can take up hoes to till the land, take up pens to write plays, and take up bamboo castanets to sing songs. Many literary and art propaganda teams have several actor-writers who can both act in and write plays. Many units in the rural communes, brigades, factories, enterprises, schools, and neighborhood units in the whole hsien have amateur literary and art propaganda teams engaged regularly in literary and art activities.

On the basis of energetically popularizing revolutionary model plays, many amateur literary and artistic propaganda teams have shown programs written and performed by themselves. The unfolding of massive activities of literary and art creation has promoted the progress of mass activities of amateur literary and art propaganda. It also played an important role in the carrying out of education in ideological and political lines, in the elevation of the cadres' and the masses' consciousness in class struggle, line struggle and the continuation of revolution, as well as in the inspiration of the masses' revolutionary incentive and creativeness, and in the promotion of revolution and production.

However, our thought and work still lag behind the very fine situation in revolution. At present, the hsien Party committee is leading and organizing the hsien's masses of amateur writers to actively create more works with profound proletarian feelings and a high sense of political responsibility, and take actual action to greet the 30th anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao's brilliant work, "Talks at Yenan Forum on Literature and Art."

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LITERATURE AND ART

Write About Heroes, Emulate the Heroes

by

Cultural Work Troupe, Shangjao District, Kiangsi Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 5, 1972)

To actively develop creative literature and art, to exert effort to create proletarian heroic images, and to let heroic characters of workers, peasants and soldiers dominate the stage is an important question in relation to the exercise of total dictatorship by the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the realm of the superstructure. Over the past few years and under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary literary and art line, we have grasped literary and art creation as an important task for the troupe's struggle-criticism-transformation.

In order to grasp literary and art creation, it is necessary to grasp well the remolding of the world outlook of creative writers and artists. Practice of struggle tells us that only by conscientiously remolding world outlook in the course of practice of the three revolutionary movements of class struggle, production struggle and scientific experiment, and by shifting our stand to the side of the workers, peasants and soldiers can creative writers and artists truly create for the workers, peasants and soldiers and literary and art works can be created that are welcomed by the workers, peasants and soldiers.

The great leader Chairman Mao taught us: Literary and art workers "must shift our stand, and must gradually shift it over to the side of workers, peasants and soldiers and to the side of the proletariat in the course of penetrating into the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and into real struggles, and in the course of studying Marxism and learning from society." Adhering to this great teaching of Chairman Mao, we first held study classes, organized literary and art workers to study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, unfolded revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, enabling everyone to further understand the significance of literary and art creation to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. After the elevation of understanding, we again organized everyone to penetrate into the forefront of the three revolutionary movements. Through labor, visits and interviews, we listened to recollections of past bitterness and thoughts of present happiness of the workers, peasants and soldiers, received re-education from them, personally experienced the fervent life of struggle on the industrial and agricultural fronts, and conscientiously learned the lofty virtue of the workers, peasants and soldiers in dedicating their hearts to the revolution and in doing everything for the revolution. All this enabled all of us to realize that this era of ours is a great era in which the heroic characters of workers, peasants and soldiers will rise like gusts of wind and clouds, and it is the sacred duty of all revolutionary

literary and art workers to reflect the life of struggle in this great era and to sing the praise of the heroic characters of workers, peasants and soldiers.

With the gradual changes in their thoughts and feelings, the comrades have raised their consciousness of remolding their world outlook, and aroused their incentive to create for the revolution. With baggage on their backs, the comrades travelled through the scores of advanced units in the whole district. On the one hand, they carried out social investigations and took part in labor to understand the life of struggle of the workers, peasants and soldiers, and arduously remolded their world outlook; while on the other hand, they exerted strenuous efforts to make deliberations, research and refining in order to ardently create works for the workers, peasants and soldiers. With a view to even better serving the proletarian politics, they did writing work wherever they went. In the rural areas and when there were no desks and chairs, they wrote on the cooking ranges or by sitting on wooden blocks. In the course of creative practice, we profoundly realized that: As long as we take the stand of the proletariat, we will be able to fervently sing the praise of the workers, peasants and soldiers in numerous ways and energetically sculpture proletarian heroic images.

The making clear of the orientation of creative writing for the workers, peasants and soldiers and establishment of the aspiration to portray heroic characters of workers, peasants and soldiers is not tantamount to the solution of all problems of world outlook and of the viewpoint of art. As far as literary and art workers are concerned, the most important thing is to solve the problem of feeling. To enable "our literary and art workers to mingle their thoughts and feelings with those of the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers" is a major question that must be noticed at all times in the course of living practice and creative practice.

On one occasion, after studying and penetrating into the life of activities of a certain unit of the People's Liberation Army, some actors wrote a play to portray the fighters of the People's Liberation Army who sacrificed their lives in rescuing class brothers during struggles against a flood. As a result of their proceeding from bourgeois feelings, the authors used inadequate details and verses to depict the heroic fighters' battles against the mountain flood, thus distorting the heroic images and receiving criticism from the commanders and fighters of the unit. They sternly pointed out: "There is a lack of common feeling and common language between you and the heroes, therefore you are unable to write good plays."

The right criticism from the commanders and fighters moved us deeply and caused us to think of many problems: Why did some comrades lack a profound understanding of the heroic characters when they were working on the forefront of the three revolutionary movements, and fail to portray the heroic characters correctly? Why did some comrades portray the bad characters more vividly than they portrayed the righteous characters? To deal with these problems, we repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's brilliant work: "Talks at Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," and studied Comrade Chiang Ching's creative experience in her own cultivation of revolutionary sample plays.

we realize that these problems are not solely problems of creation technique but are problems of class feeling and problems of world outlook. It was precisely due to our failure to understand and be familiar with the lofty ideology of the heroic characters, the lack of common ideology and feeling and the lack of a common language, that we were not able to understand the heroic deeds of the heroic characters of workers, peasants and soldiers, and were not able to expose the world in the hearts of the heroic characters. In our written works, we were bound to use our petty bourgeois class feeling that had not been thoroughly remolded to substitute for the proletarian feeling of the heroic characters. When we wrote about heroic characters, there was bound to be an occurrence of the phenomenon in which "the clothes are those of the laboring people, but the faces are those of the petty bourgeois intellectuals." How can we create proletarian heroic characters well if we failed to remold our own world outlook and failed to transform our own ideology and feeling?

After arriving at the forefront of the three revolutionary movements, our principal task is to learn from the workers, peasants and soldiers and remold our world outlook, but not to grasp the writing of plays in a hurry. If we contemplate at the outset the "writing of a play to educate the masses" without receiving re-education and without remolding ourselves, then we are bound to fail. When we create heroic images of workers, peasants and soldiers, we must take heroic characters of workers, peasants and soldiers as examples, exert effort to enhance our own proletarian ideas and feelings, shift our own stand to the side of the workers, peasants and soldiers, and mingle with the thoughts and feeling of the workers, peasants and soldiers intimately. Only in this way can we more profoundly understand the world in the hearts of the heroic characters of workers, peasants and soldiers, can we more successfully portray their spiritual characteristics so as to better sculpture lofty images of heroic characters of workers, peasants and soldiers that are glowing with the brilliance of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Literary and art workers must modestly receive re-education from the workers, peasants and soldiers in the course of contacting and understanding the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, take heroic characters of workers, peasants and soldiers as good teachers in their study and in their remolding of world outlook, and use the heroic deeds of workers, peasants and soldiers as good teaching materials for their own study and their remolding of world outlook, and transform the process of creation into a process of study and remolding their own world outlook. If we energetically adhere to Chairman Mao's teachings, make determination to go through a long-term or even a bitter tempering, then our ideology and feeling will certainly be able to gradually mingle intimately with the ideology and feeling of the workers, peasants and soldiers, and to create heroic images of workers, peasants and soldiers.

In the course of creative practice, we realized that the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers are the best teachers to the masses of literary and art workers. Once, we were going to write a play, which was serving the heroic image of an old poor peasant. At that time, on the basis of the materials collected by creative personnel after making studies, and decided to write an old poor peasant who devoted himself to farming for the revolution and to the management of collective affairs.

However, we merely wrote several isolated and separate events without writing this old poor peasant's consciousness of resolutely implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in the course of the fierce struggles between the two classes and between the two lines. After reading the manuscript, leadership comrades of the locality unanimously pointed out: The play failed to reflect the ideological situation of the advanced poor and lower-middle peasants. On the basis of the opinion of the leadership comrades of the locality, we once again penetrated into the rural areas to make investigation and research, and discovered numerous inspiring deeds of the poor and lower-middle peasants in waging heroic struggles to implement and defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. In the course of re-writing our works of creation, we received assistance from the masses of poor and lower-middle peasants. During the performance, we invited commanders and fighters of military units, rural cadres and commune member masses to make examinations and revisions, thus enabling the quality of this play to be raised incessantly.

The broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers are truly the masters of literature and art, they have the highest authority to comment on and to revise the works of literary and art creation. Only by resolutely trusting and relying on the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers can the revolutionary literary and art workers ceaselessly receive re-education from the workers, peasants and soldiers in the course of creative practice, promote the remolding of their world outlook, can they refine and improve literary and art works, and gradually attain a unification of revolutionary political content with the most perfect forms of art that can be possibly achieved.

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WOMEN MILITIA

The "Lei Feng Women Militia Squad"

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 5, 1972)

The great leader Chairman Mao issued the great call: "Learn from Lei Feng," to guide a hundred million youths in their advance along the revolutionary road. A generation of Lei Feng-style new people is sprouting and growing up.

In the native village of Comrade Lei Feng, people are circulating stores of the advanced deeds of the "Lei Feng Women Militia Squad." This squad has 12 militia women ranging between 17 and 22 in age. In the fight to build an engineering project in which they participated, they always used Comrade Lei Feng as an example, feared neither hardship nor difficulties and became an advanced collective unit of the construction task force. Four of them joined the Chinese Communist Party gloriously while they were working on the construction forefront, and seven others joined the Chinese Communist Youth League.

The "Lei Feng Women Militia Squad" took part in this construction project in the winter of 1970. With revolutionary enthusiasm, they came to this mountainous area of rolling hills from Lei Feng commune of Changsha hsien on the banks of the Hsiang River. After arriving in this work site, these 12 female youths took part in their first battle in building a large double-channel culvert. On the first day when the construction started, they studied Comrade Lei Feng's ambitious and courageous words: "We must not do things slowly and we should seize time at high speed," unanimously pledged to take Lei Feng as an example in order to display a dauntless revolutionary spirit and fulfill their tasks at high speed and with results of high quality.

The construction of the culvert required over 4,000 cubic meters of rocks. The Engineering Command Headquarters decided to train a group of demolition workers rapidly in order to speed up the work of collecting rocks. Upon hearing this news, fighters of the "Lei Feng Women Militia Squad" went to the Company Headquarters at night to ask to be taught demolition work. Responsible comrades of the Company Headquarters were moved by this vigorous revolutionary ardor and immediately approved their request.

When they first learned to dig dynamite holes, they were unfamiliar with the skill and could not hold the steel chisels firmly, and the chisels jumped when hit by hammers. After one day's work, the girls' hands blistered. Seeing this, some people persuaded them to pack up the iron hammers and steel chisels and let the male comrades take over the work. Should they stop working because of the hardship or continue the effort in the face of the difficulty? Fighters of the "Lei Feng Women Militia Squad" reviewed Chairman Mao's teaching: "Times have changed, and today men and women are equal. Whatever men comrades can accomplish, women comrades can too." Thus they received great inspiration. They made a firm pledge: "We shall stand firm on the work site and keep the world in our sight so as to learn demolition and temper our red hearts. We pledge to dedicate our youth to the revolution."

The next morning, fighters of the entire squad mustered their energy to continue the combat. Yang Shun-hsiang, who was the youngest, swung the hammer vigorously. When asked by the comrades to do less hammering work, Yang Shun-hsiang said: "Although I am younger in age, I need more tempering." The temperature was low in the mountainous area during winter, but Yang Shun-hsiang worked hard and was in a sweat although she wore only unlined clothing. At the beginning, she could strike with the hammer only 40 times at a stretch, but later she could do over 100 times at a stretch. After studying diligently and practicing arduously, fighters of the whole squad were able to become familiar with the skills of hammering and holding chisels.

Shortly afterward, with the help of old master workers, they learned to charge explosives and light fuses in a courageous, serious, bold and careful way. They succeeded in mastering the technique within a short period of time, and every one of them became a skilled worker capable of charging explosives and lighting fuses single-handedly. Since then, the first group of women demolition workers has emerged in the work site. They became more and more skillful in demolition techniques with higher and higher efficiency, and they have never caused any accident during demolitions, thus making contributions to the speedy construction of the culvert.

"We would rather be the pine trees on the rocks of high mountains than the willows on the banks of rivers," "We want to be the pines and cedars in wind and rainstorms and will never be the weak seedlings in a glass house." These brilliant revolutionary words of Lei Feng struck deep root in the heart of each of the young ladies, inspiring them to overcome difficulties and dangers and to seize one victory after another. Every day, they worked under the stars and the moon, walked on the precipitous hills and overhanging cliffs to dig dynamite holes, charge explosives, connect fuses, waging battles intensively.

One day, the work site was trying a new type of detonator. Fighters of the "Lei Feng Women Militia Squad" arrived on the work site at three o'clock in the morning and in spite of the wind and rainstorm laid 97 charges of dynamite. When an electric current went through the detonators, there were 17 thunderous explosions in succession but the rest of the charges failed to explode. At this moment, large groups of civilian workers were about to enter the construction ground, and the dud charges were very dangerous and had to be removed immediately. They all dashed to the demolition zone. The rain was getting heavier but they braved the rain, crouched on the ground to dig out one dud stick of dynamite after another. Their sweat mixed with the rain water and the sand and mud stained the young ladies' faces and clothes. After battling for 14 hours, they finally victoriously removed all the dud charges, re-charged new explosives, and successfully fulfilled the task.

Fighters of the "Lei Feng Women Militia Squad" constantly used Comrade Lei Feng as an example, showed concern for everyone; and they risked their lives to rescue a comrade at a dangerous moment. On one occasion, they and other fraternal demolition units were working together. Liu Kuo-hua, a member of the Communist Youth League and a militia woman, swiftly

lighted a fuse according to a signal and left the danger zone. When she was passing through a fraternal demolition zone, she found a newly-arrived comrade standing there with anxiety after he had failed to light a fuse due to lack of experience. At this moment, several hundred sticks of dynamite in the whole work site were about to explode. At this dangerous juncture, Lei Feng's heroic image emerged in the mind of Liu Kuo-hua. Aiming to "rescue the class brother," she pushed this comrade away, and at the same time dashed forward and lit six dynamite fuses. No sooner had she left the danger zone than the charges in the work site exploded. Liu Kuo-hua's revolutionary spirit of risking her life and fearing no dangers was praised warmly by everyone.

In the course of participating in this engineering construction, the "Lei Feng Women Militia Squad" has mingled with the local masses intimately wherever they went and served the people with ardor. They were stationed at Hsiaolungmenchen which had water shortage all year round and which had difficulty in getting drinking water when there was a drought. However, a stream from a mountain fountain flowed all year round in the Lungmen Cave which was 3 li away from the village. For many years the poor and lower-middle peasants wished to divert this stream. But there was a huge rock in front of the cave blocking up the stream current and this wish could not be carried out.

Young girls of the "Lei Feng Women Militia Squad" regarded the difficulty of the poor and lower-middle peasants as their own difficulty, and decided to blast the rock and divert the stream for them. They selected Chu Yun-hua, a Communist Party member and leader of the squad, and Communist Youth League members Liu Kuo-hua and Yang Shun-hsiang to form a demolition unit for blasting the rock. They overcame difficulties and demolished this huge rock. The whole village went up in cheers when the stream dashed out of the cave, passed through the canal and reached Hsiaolungmenchen. They all once again praised fighters of the "Lei Feng Women Militia Squad," saying: "They are worthy of the name as young girls from the home village of Lei Feng."

- NCNA correspondent

* * *

LINE EDUCATION

Conduct Penetrating Line Education and Raise Women's Consciousness of Line Struggle

- In compliance with Chairman Mao's teachings, the CCP committee of Hsingt'ai hsien strengthens leadership over women-related work

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 6, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Shihchiachuang, March 5, 1972) The CCP committee of Hsingt'ai hsien, Hopei Province, has strengthened leadership over women-related work in a practical way and given women penetrating ideological and political line education. Women's consciousness of class struggle and two-line struggle is raised. Better play is given to their role in the three major revolutionary struggles.

In 1955, in an important comment on "The Hsingt'ai Hsien Democratic Women's Union's Plan on Promotion of Women-Related Work in the Campaign for Agricultural Cooperation," Chairman Mao pointed out, "The hsien Party committee should strengthen leadership in this respect." After its establishment, the new Hsingt'ai hsien Party committee bore firmly in mind this brilliant comment from Chairman Mao and always attached great importance to work on women. Members of the Party committee constantly organized cadres and the masses to study Chairman Mao's comment and his relevant teachings. Such sinister trash as the "idea of women being useless" spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers was vigorously criticized. Everyone was made to see more clearly the great significance of women-related work. The hsien Party committee put women-related work as an important item on its agenda and subjected it to regular study. Experience was summed up deep at the lower levels and timely help given to solve problems. Measures were also adopted by the hsien Party committee to perfect women's organizations at various levels. In all the communes of the hsien were set up women's committees staffed with full-time women cadres, most of them remaining as leading members of Party committees or revolutionary committees. In all brigades and production teams were also established in succession women's organizations to strengthen leadership over work on women.

In guiding women-related work, the Hsingt'ai hsien Party committee doggedly put line education in the first place. In the past year, in the light of the special features of women-related work, the hsien Party committee closely associated realistic struggle with the organization of representatives of women of communes and brigades in holding line education study classes and line education experience exchange meetings on four occasions. In conducting line education, the hsien Party committee was mindful of organizing women for conscientious study of Chairman Mao's writings on classes and class struggle with reference to reality and penetrating criticism of Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers' "theory of the dying out of class struggle." Activities comparing the bitter past with the sweet present were also carried out in a continuous effort to strengthen the idea of

class struggle and line struggle. The hsien Party committee organized the women of the whole hsien to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "To build the great socialist society, it is of great significance to arouse the broad masses of women to participate in production activities." They were made to take an active part in collective productive labor and foster a new revolutionary style. Meanwhile, the experience of Chehu brigade in running mutual-help child-care teams was popularized to create conditions for women's participation in collective productive labor.

For the women of the Nanshihmen commune, the labor attendance rate was formerly around 60 percent. Through line education, the women's attendance rate exceeded 90 percent. Last year, in the face of drought, the women of this brigade [Chehu brigade] set about sinking wells, digging canals and carrying water to fight the dry spell. Confronted with insect pests, they got up early and stayed up late sprinkling insecticides on the crops to eliminate the pests. After fighting hard with the male commune members, they wrested a bumper harvest in agriculture.

The Party committee of Hsingt'ai hsien paid great attention to the proper handling of training and education for women cadres. In organizing and sending propaganda teams to the rural basic-level units to help with the struggle-criticism-transformation effort, the hsien Party committee assigned many women cadres to work of this kind. The aim was to give them tempering in practical struggle and develop their talent. To counter the lack of work experience on the part of some women cadres promoted to leadership posts, the hsien Party committee adopted the method of having the old lead the new and promoting mutual help in a continuous effort to raise their ideological consciousness and work capacity.

Deputy secretary Kuo Ai-ni of the Party branch of Chehu brigade had to her credit achievements in the serious training of young women cadres. Her experience was summed up and popularized by the hsien Party committee. A number of new women cadres were made to grow rapidly.

At present, of the cadres of the communes and brigades of the whole hsien, over 1,200 were women. Following the great proletarian cultural revolution, more than 1,600 women throughout the hsien joined the Chinese Communist Party or the Communist Youth League.

In strengthening leadership over women-related work, the Party committee of Hsingt'ai hsien paid great attention to tackling typical examples and applying typical examples as a spur to women-related work over the whole hsien. The leading members of the hsien Party committee constantly led cadres to go deep into the basic levels to join the masses of women in studying Chairman Mao's works, doing labor, studying women-related work, unearthing and cultivating typical examples, summing up and popularizing advanced experience in women-related work.

The hsien Party committee found that in the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign, Wangtung commune, staring with class education on the basis of ideological mobilization, set up women's study groups, with

production teams and neighborhoods as units, geared to such factors as a low cultural level of women, middle-aged women having many children to take care of, a heavy load of housework, etc. The young was enabled to mingle with the old, the cultured with those with a low cultural level, and the backbone force with the masses. Tutors were also organized to teach at people's homes. The criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign was made to unfold in a penetrating and down-to-earth manner. The hsien Party committee popularized in time the experience of this commune. Relatively fruitful results were achieved in arousing the women of the whole hsien to participate in a criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign.

In one year and more, the hsien Party committee adopted various measures to popularize in succession 15 cases of typical women-related work experience. A boost was given to the deepening of women-related work throughout the hsien.

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WOMEN CADRES

Cultivate Women Cadres in the Three Major Revolutionary Struggles

- Party committee of Tanch'eng hsien, help women cadres to raise their political consciousness and work capacity and give full play to their role

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 6, 1972)

The Party committee of Tanch'eng hsien, Honan Province, has given the young women cadres assigned to basic-level leadership work the benefit of serious cultivation and education. The consciousness of class struggle, line struggle and continuous revolution is raised continuously. Full play is given to their role in the three major revolutionary struggles.

In the great proletarian cultural revolution, there appeared large numbers of female activists, over 320 of them were gloriously admitted to the Chinese Communist Party. Of these new Party members, around 50 percent have joined leading squads of communes and brigades. Of the leading members of Party branches at the level of rural production brigade in this hsien alone, women account for 30 percent, some of them posted as brigade Party branch secretaries and deputy secretaries. With large groups of women cadres promoted to basic-level leadership posts, the Party committee of Tanch'eng hsien shows great concern over their growth and constantly organizes them to conscientiously study books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and arm their minds with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. They were helped to raise their political consciousness and work ability.

Having made a mistake in work, Liu Mei-lan, secretary of the Party branch of Liuchai brigade of Hut'oukang commune, was for a time in a passive mood. After finding out this, a leading member of the hsien Party committee joined her in studying Chairman Mao's relevant teachings a number of times. She was helped to sum up experiences and lessons. Thus, her consciousness of line struggle was enhanced. Her work confidence was bolstered. Displaying revolutionary spirit and vim and vigor, she led the broad masses of Liuchai brigade in unfolding a campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture. Great success was scored. Last year, cotton output for the whole brigade reached the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development." Grain production also showed a big-margin increase compared with 1970.

Chairman Mao teaches, "The successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause come out of mass struggle and grow through tempering in the great storm of the revolution." In compliance with this teaching from Chairman Mao, the Party committee of Tanch'eng hsien have energetically encouraged the young women cadres of basic-level leading squads to join bravely in the three major revolutionary struggles and acquire more skills in practice.

Pachai brigade of Pachi commune was a scene of relatively acute and complicated class struggle, seriously affected with capitalist tendencies. It was known in the whole hsien as a unit "always in difficulties." Female cadre and deputy secretary of the Party branch of the brigade Kuo Tzu-ying consulted with other leading members of the Party branch and decided to organize a study class for cadres and the masses. The aim was to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's teaching, "Never forget about class struggle" and arouse the masses to unfold revolutionary mass criticism and wage resolute struggle against bad elements. After some time, a well-concealed class enemy was dragged out. Through tempering in this class struggle, Kuo Tzu-ying became all the more tougher. The backward features of a unit "always in difficulties" were also changed.

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WOMEN WORKERS

Hundreds of Thousands of Women Workers on Shanghai's Industrial and Communications Fronts Forge Ahead Brimming Over with Vim and Vigor, Under Guidance of Chairman Mao's Proletarian Revolutionary Line

- Read and study seriously, raise line consciousness and the professional level continuously, and make an important contribution to socialist construction

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 6, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Shanghai, March 5, 1972) Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the broad masses of women workers on the industrial and communications fronts of Shanghai have joined forces with their male comrades in fighting briskly and vigorously at various posts. A major contribution is made toward socialist construction.

On the industrial and communications fronts of Shanghai, there are hundreds of thousands of women workers in all, who account for one-third of the total number of workers. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, they have surmounted a low cultural level, heavy household work and other difficulties to link closely the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles with the conscientious study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. Consciousness of class struggle, line struggle and continuous revolution is raised continuously. Many are elected to leading squads at various levels. At present, of the members of the Party committees and revolutionary committees of the 28 units at the bureau level on the industrial and communications fronts of the whole city, women represent over 10 percent. Still greater is the number of female cadres doing leadership work in companies and basic-level factories.

A serious victim of oppression in the old society, Chin A-o was originally a female packing worker of the Shanghai Aerated Waters Factory. Now she is a member of the standing committee of the Party committee of the light industrial bureau. She has strived to keep herself occupied with labor physically and with the masses mentally and maintain the true features of the laboring people. For several years, no matter what the pressure of work, she stuck to systems at all times and doggedly participated in collective productive labor. She won good comments from the broad masses.

Chairman Mao pointed out, "Times have changed. Men and women are equal. What male comrades can accomplish their female counterparts can." In socialist construction, the broad masses of female workers on the industrial and communications fronts of Shanghai municipality have played as great a role as the male comrades. Now, not only in the light spinning industry are a large number of female workers but also in electrical engineering, metallurgy and other heavy industrial systems and in communications departments are trained large groups of female electrical workers, female fitters, female

machinery repair workers, female loading and unloading workers, and female drivers. Before liberation, aboard all the trams and public buses in Shanghai was found only one female driver. Now the number of female drivers throughout the city has exceeded 1,500, thirty-two times the first group of women drivers who appeared in 1956. The 20th Route and 26th Route Car Teams in operation on Nanking Road and Huaihai Road, commercial centers of urban Shanghai Municipality, and surrounding areas are two advanced teams with a relatively large staff of female drivers and a relatively good record for safe driving. Between the two teams there are 58 women drivers in all, representing 30 and 42 percent respectively of the total work force of each team. Together with their male counterparts, these women drivers from 1960 doggedly applied Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as a guide to the practice of driving and assiduously sought the mastery of the laws governing the movement of cars and pedestrians. They fostered a high sense of revolutionary responsibility and were mindful of safe driving at all times. Sixteen female drivers chalked up a good 300,000-kilometer safe-driving record.

In the past, the female comrades of the group producing carbonate of manganese of the 901 Branch Factory of the Metallurgical System concerned themselves with only supplemental work. After a criticism of idealist transcendentalism spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers, these female comrades came to understand that "genuine knowledge originates from practice. What skills male comrades can master, their female counterparts can equally master." Under the Party branch's support, they established a shock team known as a "Red Women's Shift." With the fervent help of old workers, they drove themselves hard studying and drilling. In a short time, they had at their fingertips important technological processes. As a result, eight female comrades took up the work of 18 persons of the whole team. Carbonate manganese output showed an increase of over 50 percent.

The broad masses of women fighting on the industrial and communications fronts of Shanghai have also in the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles shattered superstitions and liberated ideas and strived to scale scientific and technical heights. Yü Wan-chen was a young female worker with only the cultural level of primary middle school. Humbly, she received re-education from the working class. She studied politics and drilled in skills. She scored very rapid progress. On one occasion, Shanghai Municipality called for the manufacture of a kind of crystal tube with a very exacting claim on parameters. Yü Wan-chen dared to think and to act. On her own initiative, she launched into a scientific experiment. In the light of her own experience, she analyzed a large mass of experimental data. In practice, she groped repeatedly and summed up lessons from failure continuously. At last, she laid hold of the relevant law. By spending only ten days' time, she cracked the nut in the manufacture of the said tube. This helped fill the void in our electronics industry.

After tempering in the great proletarian cultural revolution, Chou Shu, long assigned as engineer in the Shanghai Radio No. 3 Factory, further raised her consciousness of doing scientific research for the revolution. She went deep into the midst of the masses to join the workers in putting

on a semi-automatic basis a backward manual operation in an assembling process. This not only relieved the labor intensity of workers but also helped raise the work efficiency more than 100 percent.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the broad masses of household women of Shanghai Municipality have gradually got organized. Set up are around 400 neighborhood factories and over 4,000 alleyway production groups. A contribution is made to socialist construction.

Except for the old, weak, sick and crippled, the household women of P'engp'u New Village have basically joined neighborhood factories and alleyway production groups. With both hands, they create wealth for the state to the extent of over ¥15,000,000 per year. Products processed are being supplied to all parts of the country.

By developing the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, the workers of the Ch'angning Handle Factory, a small neighborhood factory, chalked up continuous new achievements in production. Not long ago, with the help of fraternal units, they successfully turned out a high-class electronic computer.

The Party committees and revolutionary committees at various levels on the industrial and communications front of Shanghai have seriously strengthened leadership over women-related work. They constantly organize women workers to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's relevant writings and criticize vigorously various reactionary fallacies on the problem of women spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers. Political consciousness of the broad masses of female workers is raised. Recently, various industrious bureaus have summed up experience of women-related work and called forums to listen to female workers' opinions on work related to women. It is determined to make a better job of women-related work and further arouse the positive role of the broad masses of women in socialist construction.

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Chinese Women Start An Oil Refinery

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Mar. 7, 1972)

twelve former housewives in the northeast china city of anshan have set up an oil refinery to make multi-purpose use of waste water containing industrial oils let out by some plants of the anshan iron and steel company.

when they were projecting the refinery, some people said: "it's impossible for housewives to do such a job." the women responded: "with chairman mao's revolutionary line we can do anything."

they installed filters in the drains to collect the waste oil. at first they thought that oil refining was something like lard refining. the oil would float and sediment would go to the bottom. but their efforts resulted in a cauldronful of black residue, not oil. they turned to chairman mao's teaching "new things always have to experience difficulties and setbacks as they grow. it is sheer fantasy to imagine that the cause of socialism is all plain sailing and easy success, without difficulties and setbacks or the exertion of tremendous efforts." this gave the housewives strength and courage. while summing up their experience, they went to some refineries to learn how to do the job.

in line with chairman mao's teachings on self-reliance, they started to make the needed equipment themselves. they collected disused steel plates and pipes from steel plants and, without a rolling mill, heated the plates and hammered them into shape. they welded their first key piece of equipment -- the distillation still -- from 53 steel plates.

they got oil for the first time on july 1, 1970, as a present to the communist party on its anniversary.

but later they spotted some residue in the oil. they checked the distillation still and the cooling system and found nothing wrong. they had an animated discussion. one woman asked: "is it because the fire was too high? it is just like cooking rice. when the water boils up, the rice overflows the pot if you don't lower the fire." the residue was controlled after they regulated the fire.

now the refinery has 97 workers and two distillation stills. it has set up a simple laboratory. they welded their third distillation still recently. production has risen considerably. on a trial basis they recovered some paraffin and industrial glycerine this january.

Outstanding Chinese Woman Surveyor

(NCNA-English Sian, Mar. 7, 1972)

woman surveyor hu mei-ying, a communist party member in shensi province, northwest china, is known as an "outstanding woman on the metallurgical and surveying front". over the past 18 years she has taken part in prospecting and surveying the sites of over 50 metallurgical mines and enterprises in 14 provinces and municipalities with staunch revolutionary spirit to overcome difficulties.

in 1953, when hu mei-ying wanted to work as a surveyor after finishing elementary school, her grandfather and grandmother tried to stop her. encouraged by the communist party organization, she said: "as a young girl of new china, i must have high aspirations. i must break away from old ideas and conventions." she patiently talked her grand parents into giving their consent.

hu mei-ying took part in surveying the topography of a mine in hopei province in the summer of 1953. a city-bred girl, she felt quite exhausted when she climbed the hill several hundred metres high. veteran surveyors helped her and taught her mountaineering. they encouraged her by telling her how the red army had crossed snow mountains and marshy land on the long march. after more than a year of hard training her constitution improved and she got accustomed to surveying on high mountains.

hu mei-ying loves her work, and regards it as part of the country's great socialist revolution and construction. in the dead of winter of 1955, the team she headed undertook the survey of a high-tension transmission line at a temperature more than 20 degrees below zero centigrade. every day the team had to climb high hills and cross deep gullies and every step forward through the snow was very difficult to them. the leadership asked them to suspend the work for the time being. but hu mei-ying said: "the sooner we complete the surveying, the earlier the mine gets electricity." the team members agreed with her and they accomplished the task in the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle.

hu mei-ying has worked hard to become skilled. she modestly learns from veteran surveyors and quickly masters the operation of instruments, computation and drawing. once the team made a topographical survey of an area where blasting operation was to be undertaken in order to draw a map on the scale of 1:500. it completed more than 500 points with fairly high quality in a single day, braving capricious weather. in late 1959, the team set a record of surveying 850 topographical points for a map on the scale of 1:1000 in a desert with very bad weather.

hu mei-ying set rigid demands on herself in work, consciously cultivating the spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death.

when the team surveyed a mining area, they had to work on some high ridges, the narrowest being less than one foot wide. this was difficult and dangerous for inexperienced team members. hu mei-ying climbed the ridge and taught them how to work. they accurately made a number of points on the complex terrain.

in the autumn of 1969, hu mei-ying worked on the chinghai plateau, with fluctuating weather and rarefied air. she felt breathless when she was half way uphill. but as she thought of the great leader chairman mao's teaching, "i am for the slogan 'fear neither hardship nor death'", she was full of strength. with perseverence, she continued with the climb and reached the peak. then she worked as hard as men comrades. when the leadership and other comrades asked her to take care of her health, she said: "it's a great honour to work hard for the revolution. so long as the revolution needs me, i'll work with utter devotion."

a mother of three, hu mei-ying never thought of giving up surveying. she said: "i'll follow the example of the women fighters in the red army who travelled across the country for the revolution, and work hard for socialist construction. over the past 18 years, her team has fulfilled or overfulfilled the tasks assigned it.

Woman Train Crew in Northeast China

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Mar. 7, 1972)

the all-woman crew of a train running in northeast china's liaoning province serves agricultural production and the commune members in line with chairman mao's teaching "serve the people whole-heartedly". it is praised by the people and has the honoured title "red flag train".

since the line was opened to traffic in 1958, the woman crew has helped commune members along the route by buying books, medicines and furniture for them and taking farm tools to the city for repairs, saving much manpower and money for the commune members.

conductor feng pai-yun noticed an old woman passenger with a walking stick on one trip. the old woman had hurt her side, and was going to her daughter's home and get treatment at the county hospital. as the conductor knew something about massage, she helped the woman lie down and began the treatment. in a quarter of an hour, the old woman was on her feet and was very glad to say that the pain was gone.

the conductor noticed the old woman on the train going back the next morning. she asked why she had not stayed with her daughter. smiling, the old woman replied: "all people in the village are learning from tachai and want to farm well. now that my back is much better, i just had to go home exclamation your massage helps very much." the woman conductor was moved by the old woman's spirit and began massaging her back. a passenger said: "in the old society, if you didn't have money, the doctor wouldn't come. now doctors look for the sick, and ailments can be cured without money. that's because we have the good leadership of chairman mao and the communist party."

all the crew members have learned some acupuncture and other simple medical skills. they treat not only sick passengers, but commune members at home in their spare time. when they heard of an old woman with serious rheumatism, they went to her home to give her acupuncture treatment. after two months' treatment, she was much improved.

the poor and lower-middle peasants need train transport more as farm production grows. the train crew often considered how they could do more for the commune members. led by the chief conductor, the crew went to a dozen brigades in eight communes to hear their views. they found that the people wanted the passenger train to carry freight. the crew decided to set up freight service centres along the route.

a conductor one day found a man beside a pile of boxes and wardrobes and other furniture, worrying about how to get them home. the conductor learned these were his daughter-in-law's belongings brought from shenyang. she had come to settle in the countryside. the conductor helped the man go through the formalities and got the things on board. he was surprised and asked: "does your train carry freight?" she replied: "that's what the commune members wanted, so we made the change." smiling broadly, the man said: "we peasants are happy to see you do what chairman mao teaches."

one day in the spring of 1971, the luggage van was loaded with ten ploughs destined for laohutun station. as the train was approaching a nearby station, a man suddenly sprang to his feet and looked out of the window. seeing the man was on pins and needles, the chief conductor began to talk to him. he was a member of a production team near the station. he wondered whether he could unload the ploughs here, so that the team need not go 10 kilometres to cart them back from laohutun. there was only a one-minute stop and unloading in time would be difficult. the chief decided to help and mobilized the whole crew. as soon as the train came to a halt, the crew flew to the luggage van and quickly brought the ploughs down on the platform. the commune member said: "you always have our production at heart. we peasants and workers are really of the same family."

WOMAN COMMUNIST

Woman Communist Devoted to People

(NCNA-English Kunming, Mar. 6, 1972)

li chu-chen, a communist party member of yi nationality, has taken part in physical labour, kept close ties with the masses and has always been more concerned about others than herself since she became leader of an all-woman work brigade of the no. 6 engineering section of the yunnan transport bureau. she was praised by the road builders.

nearly 300 girls arrived at the construction site on a cold plateau and organized a brigade of road builders two years ago. its members are of the han, yi, pai, tai, lisu, hui, nansi and tibetan nationalities. the party organization then appointed twenty-one-year-old li chu-chen leader of the brigade. she has always worked with enthusiasm.

it was very hard work for the women because the highway under construction was to wind through an area with a complex terrain; on one side was the snow-covered meili mountain and on the other the turbulent lantsang river. li chu-chen studied chairman mao's teaching: "ideological education is the key link to be grasped in uniting the whole party for great political struggles." this helped her understand that she should first of all do a good job of ideological and political work among the road builders in order to help them cultivate their spirit of hard struggle and their will power to overcome difficulties.

li chu-chen found that a girl of pai nationality was afraid of difficulties. she had a heart-to-heart talk with her. clasping her hand, she said to the girl sincerely: "little yang, we were both born after liberation and have lived a happy life. but we should not forget the miserable life of our parents and the minority people as a whole before liberation." these words reminded the girl of

what had happened to her family in the evil old society. for three generations her family toiled for the landlord. year in, year out, they worked hard but still could not make both ends meet. the landlord took away by force the only horse they had. her father, trying to stop the robbery, was badly beaten. the bitter injustice infuriated her. li chu-chen then said: "chairman mao teaches us that the establishment of our socialist system has opened the road leading to the ideal society of the future, but to translate this ideal into reality needs hard work. chairman mao led the people in arduous struggles against the enemy, for our happiness. we young revolutionaries today should never yield before difficulties."

these words heightened little yang's class consciousness. from then on, she has been brave to shoulder heavy loads and was praised by the women workers.

li chu-chen invited local emancipated serfs and poor and lower-middle peasants to recall their past sufferings and contrast them with their present happiness. she organized the women workers to study chairman mao's brilliant articles "serve the people", "in memory of norman bethune" and "the foolish old man who removed the mountains". all this helped raise the workers' consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. they were determined to work hard for the revolution.

firmly bearing in mind chairman mao's teaching that our cadres must show concern for every soldier, li chu-chen shows concern not only for the women workers' political growth but also for their daily life and work.

one day last july, the weather changed suddenly. wind howled and thunder crashed amid heavy downpour. li chu-chen's work shed was leaking. but, having others at heart, she immediately called other cadres of the brigade to inspect the work sheds of their class sisters.

li chu-chen woke up at small hours one night and found torrents roaring carrying mud and stones towards the work shed of the third squad. the two women workers of tai nationality were marooned in the shed, in calf-deep mud. li chu-chen immediately rushed to the shed and helped them out. no sooner had they left than the shed was swept away.

the torrent of mud and stone continued. li chu-chen risked her own safety and went to the most dangerous spot to observe which way the torrent flew, directed the workers to vacate the endangered sheds and organized people to dig ditches to divert the torrent.

when she learned that two workers were left in a blown-down shed and unable to get out, she at once led 30 workers to their rescue. when the two workers had been carried to safety and saw li chu-chen helping them change clothes and dressing their wounds to the neglect of her own foot injury, they were moved to tears.

the struggle against the mountain torrents steeled li chu-chen and tempered the women workers. the sentiment among the class sisters became still deeper and their spirit still higher.

since the brigade was set up, the girls of various nationalities led by li chu-chen have overfulfilled their tasks every year. last year they and workers from

other sections were jointly building an important highway and they brought into full play their role as a shock brigade in completing the task three months ahead of time. people called them "iron girls on the wind-swept and snow-covered plateau".

WOMEN PEASANTS

Chinese Women in Old Revolutionary Base Carry On Fine Traditions

(NCNA-English Nanchang, Mar. 6, 1972)

women in a former revolutionary base area in east china's kiangsi province are carrying forward good revolutionary traditions and making contributions to the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

in the second revolutionary civil war period, the women of changkang township in hsingkuo county sent their sons and husbands to join the red army to fight the kuomintang reactionaries and help liberate the whole country. they themselves worked in the rear area, rifle in one hand and hoe in the other. chairman mao praised them for their important role in the revolutionary war and encouraged them to make still greater contributions to the revolution.

women plough-operators

fiftyseven-year-old tsao feng-hsiu, a woman communist, works the plough as skilfully as men in the hsinkang production team. she was only sixteen when the second revolutionary civil war began. yet she, like many other women, performed her production tasks in the rear area to support the front. she broke with the old custom that women were not to handle ploughs, and learned the job. she did all kinds of farm work that was usually done by men, contributing to the war effort. since liberation, she has led other women in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

young women in her production team at first did not work the plough. she took them to the fields and taught them. one of them found the job too tiring after a day's learning. she thought she would rather do a lighter job. sensing what was in the girl's mind, tsao feng-hsiu called the young women together and told them how chairman mao spoke to a woman plough-operator when he was making investigation and study in changkang township. deeply moved by the story, they said: "we must carry on the revolutionary traditions handed down by the changkang women." so they learned from each other and practised the plough hard. now nearly 200 women of the changkang brigade master the job.

transforming sandy land

Soil erosion used to be very serious in the area under the kuomintang regime. fertile farmland along the lienchiang river was reduced to sandy wastes. since liberation the changkang people have turned the wastes back into fertile farmland.

women played an important role in the effort. lu chin-lien, a member of the communist youth league, organized her production team's young women into a shock force. they came to the pebble-strewn land early in the morning and started digging tree stumps. after working for a whole morning, they could not remove a single stump. lu chin-lien then made her comrades study chairman mao's brilliant work "the foolish old man who removed the mountains". this encouraged all to stick it out. some got their hands bruised, but they bandaged them and went on working. others worked so hard that their hoe handles broke. they changed their tools and worked with renewed vigour. even some old women pitched in. in this way the sandy wastes were transformed that winter and rice was planted the following year. a good harvest of 3.75 tons per hectare was reaped.

women maturing politically

Communist party member liu chin-lien, leader of the township's women red guards during the second revolutionary civil war, is now almost 70 years old. no longer able to do farm work, she takes it as her task to educate the younger generation in revolutionary traditions. when she found a newly-elected woman member of the brigade general party branch committee had become a bit finical, she told the young woman how chairman mao came to changkang in straw sandals and how the local cadres led a plain life under his leadership. she said: "we must learn from the red army the style of plain living and hard work and retain the fine qualities of the working people. only by so doing can we expect to serve the poor and lower-middle peasants whole-heartedly." from then on, the young woman cadre picked up the style of plain living while performing her duties.

when she learned that the production of the hungwei team was not in good shape, she organized a mao tsetung thought propaganda team of women to help with the work there. they found that the trouble was mainly due to sabotage by a handful of class enemies. they got the team cadres and commune members together to study the party's basic line for the socialist period and aroused the masses to frustrate the enemy sabotage. the team's production rose quickly with all working with one heart and one mind. the team reaped 40 per cent more grain last year than the previous year.

now the 17 teams of the changkang production brigade have an agro-technical research group each. women also participate. they have produced 100 tons of chemical fertilizer and insecticide with simple equipment.

MATERNITY HOSPITAL

Peking Maternity Hospital Makes Good Progress

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 7, 1972)

medical workers of the peking maternity hospital have made considerable progress in protecting the health of women and children in line with chairman mao's teaching on serving the people whole-heartedly.

built in 1959, this modern hospital has out-patient departments of gynecology and obstetrics, and 250 beds for patients and a nursery for 120 new-born infants. the out-patient departments handle around 400 patients every day, while 400 to 500 children are born in the hospital every month. all 220 medical workers of the hospital are women except four. some of the women doctors are in leading departmental positions.

before liberation the reactionary ruling classes cared nothing about the people's health, and maternity and child care was virtually non-existent for working women.

thanks to the kind attention of the chinese communist party and the people's government since liberation, departments of gynecology and obstetrics have been set up in bigger general hospitals in peking and other places in the country in addition to the maternity hospitals that have been built.

the peking maternity hospital had as patient a young pregnant woman worker with a malignant hydatid form mole. conventional medical practice calls for removal of the uterus, leaving the woman barren. radiotherapy, an alternative method, would endanger her reproductive function. the medical workers boldly broke with convention and adopted chemical therapy. after eight months of meticulous treatment and nursing, the patient fully recovered. she gave birth to two children later in this hospital.

an emergency case admitted one day was a pregnant woman in shock from cardiac failure due to a rheumatic heart. she was suffering from placenta praevia haemorrhaging. the doctors decided that a caesarian section be imperative. however, medical literature, foreign or domestic, ruled out surgical intervention in cases of cardiac failure. the doctors were determined to do their best, reminding themselves of chairman mao's teachings on serving the people.

in the course of the operation, not a single drop of blood oozed from the skin, muscles or uterine wall, and the blood pressure could not be measured. the patient was at the point of death. the doctors calmly transfused blood under pressure and went on with the operation.

forty minutes later, the baby was safely delivered and the mother's blood pressure and pulse gradually returned to normal.

the department of gynecology has a general check-up service to detect early cancers, in line with chairman mao's teaching "put prevention first". the staff does check-ups on patients over age 30 and promptly treats women affected with erosion of cervix and other ailments that may become cancerous. they make the rounds of factories and neighbourhoods and treat early-stage cervical carcinoma and other gynecological disorders.

acting on chairman mao's teaching to combine traditional chinese and western medicine, the hospital has organized doctors of western medicine to learn from traditional chinese medical practitioners, so that they can make energetic joint efforts to explore the treasure-house of chinese medicine and pharmacology and conduct scientific research to improve their medical skill steadily.

hemolytic jaundice of the new born , if untreated, is a fatal disease, in some cases, brain damage makes the infants idiots. the conventional method of treatment is to change the blood of the patient, but this often causes heart failure and infection is common. a second change of blood is sometimes needed. doctors of traditional chinese and western medicine in the hospital have in the past few years made concerted efforts and succeeded in curing several hundred patients of hemolytic jaundice.

the departments of gynecology and obstetrics have since 1965 used acupuncture anaesthesia in many operations, more than 90 per cent of which have been successful.

in response to chairman mao's call "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas", the peking maternity hospital has organized medical teams on nine occasions in the past six years to tour the outskirts of peking and rural areas in northwest china. a number of doctors and nurses have moved to live in the countryside.

the hospital sends medical teams to villages, factories and neighbourhoods to spread hygienic knowledge and train "barefoot doctors" and part-time midwives.

like hospitals in other parts of the country, the registration fee at peking maternity hospital is ten fen (cents), and the cost of a normal delivery five yuan. hospitalization for four to six days, including medicine, meals and other things, costs about 15 yuan.

in accordance with regulations of the state council, the government provides free medical care and a 56-day maternity leave with full pay for women working in factories, government institutions and schools. the leave is extended to 70 days in case of difficult labour. women members of rural people's communes have their medical expenses covered by the co-operative medical service, or are subsidized. on peking's outskirts, co-operative medical service is financed by the public welfare fund of the communes and brigades. the commune members pay a nominal annual subscription fee.

medical and health work is daily developing with the rising of the people's living standards. the incidence of puerperal fever and tetanus of new-born babies has been greatly reduced. statistics of the peking maternity hospital show a rising blood pigment in pregnant women and growing weight of the new-born.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CAMBODIA

Samdech Sihanouk Receives American and Australian Correspondents in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Mar. 7, 1972)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, received here today correspondent of the u.s. magazine "time", jerry schecter, and australian correspondent wilfred burchett.

present on the occasion were ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of cambodia, and prince sisowath methavi, director of the office of the head of state of cambodia.

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CHINA AND CANADA

New Chinese Ambassador to Canada Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 7, 1972)

yao kuang, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to canada of the people's republic of china, left peking for his post by air today.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chilean Socialist Party General Secretary Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 6, 1972)

carlos altamirano, general secretary of the socialist party of chile, and arnoldo camu veloso, member of the political bureau of the party, arrived here by air today for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the china-latin america friendship association.

warmly greeting the chilean guests at the airport were kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman, and hsieh fu-min, member, of the standing committee of the national people's congress; wang kuo-chuan, a leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; shen chien, a leading member of the china-latin america friendship association; ni chin-fu, a leading member of the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers; leading members of other organizations concerned including chen teh-ho, hsieh ching-yi, chou pei-yuan, ma chia-chun and wang hsiao-yi; as well as more than 100 representatives of peking workers, peasants and students.

also present at the airport were mrs. armando uribe arce, wife of the chilean ambassador to china; sergio silva p., charge d'affaires ad interim, and gonzalo rojas p., cultural counsellor, of the chilean embassy in peking, and mrs. gonzalo rojas p.; and nguyen tien, charge d'affaires a.i. of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking.

CHINA AND CUBA

Sino-Cuban Trade Protocol for 1972 Signed in Havana

(NCNA-English Havana, Mar. 6, 1972)

the 1972 trade protocol between china and cuba was signed here on the afternoon of march 4.

the document was signed by chou hua-min, head of the chinese government trade delegation and vice minister of foreign trade, and herminio garcia lazo, cuban vice minister of foreign trade, on behalf of their respective governments.

present at the signing ceremony on the cuban side were: marcelo fernandez font, minister of foreign trade; luis sancinena, director of the office of the ministry; ismael bello rios, department director of the ministry; ana maria gonzalez, acting director of the asian-oceanian department of the ministry of foreign affairs; and others.

present on the chinese side were all members of the chinese government trade delegation.

chinese ambassador chang teh-chun was also present.

Chinese Ambassador to Cuba Holds Banquet for Chinese Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Havana, Mar. 5, 1972)

chinese ambassador to cuba chang teh-chun held a banquet on the occasion of the visit to cuba of the chinese government trade delegation headed by chou hua-min at the embassy yesterday evening.

present on the occasion were herminio garcia lazo, cuban vice-minister of foreign trade, ismael bello rios, department director of the ministry, ana maria gonzalez, acting director of the asian and australian department of the foreign ministry, and baldomero alvares rios, president of the cuba-china friendship association.

all members of the chinese government trade delegation were present.

vice-minister chou hua-min and vice-minister garcia spoke at the banquet. both expressed the hope that the friendship between the two peoples and the trade between the two countries will steadily grow.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Danish Industrial Exhibition Opens in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 6, 1972)

an opening ceremony of the danish industrial exhibition was held at the peking exhibition centre today.

attending the opening ceremony were pai hsiang-kuo, minister, and li chiang, vice-minister, of foreign trade; li shui-ching, minister of the first ministry of machine building; chen wei-chi, vice-minister of light industry; and leading members of departments concerned including wang lei, ting hsueh-sung, kuo chin-tung, chang wen-chin, wang tung, wang wen-lin, li chuan, wang jun-sheng, peng chin-po, wang yeh, wang kuo-hsien, huang chao-hsuan and li chien-hsiang, as well as several hundred people.

present were also erling jensen, minister of commerce of denmark, and other members of the danish government delegation he is leading; niels arnth-jensen, leader, and kristen bo and holger hansen, deputy leaders, of the danish industrial exhibition group, and other members of the group; j. stenbaek hansen, danish ambassador to china, and his wife; and flemming bjork pedersen, secretary of the danish embassy in peking.

teng kang, leader, and chang ying, deputy leader, of the chinese journalists' delegation, who paid a visit to denmark not long ago, were also present.

the national flags of china and denmark flew over the square of the exhibition centre today. when niels arnth-jensen, leader of the danish industrial exhibition group, declared the exhibition open, the band played the national anthems of china and denmark.

minister erling jensen and minister li shui-ching spoke.

in his speech, the danish minister gave an account of the development of danish national economy and foreign trade. he expressed the hope that the exhibition, through mutual understanding and contacts, would further the friendly relations of cooperation between the two countries and the two peoples of denmark and china.

minister li shui-ching, on behalf of the chinese government, greeted the opening of the danish industrial exhibition in peking. he said that the people of china and denmark had always been friendly to each other and that there existed normal good relations between the two countries. he expressed the belief that the exhibition would further strengthen the friendship between the chinese and danish people and promote the economic and trade contacts and cooperation between the two countries.

minister pai hsiang-kuo cut the ribbon at the opening ceremony. accompanied by minister erling jensen and exhibition group leader niels arnth-jensen, minister pai hsiang-kuo and minister li shui-ching and others visited the exhibition.

covering a floor space of more than 3,000 square metres, the danish industrial exhibition displays products, photographs and models of the products of ship-building, food processing, electronics and machine building industries. the exhibits demonstrate the fruits of labour and wisdom of the danish people.

present were also diplomatic envoys of various countries to china and foreign correspondents stationed in peking.

prior to the opening ceremony, kristen bo and holger hansen, deputy leaders of the danish industrial exhibition group, held a press conference attended by chinese and foreign correspondents.

Danish Government Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 7, 1972)

the danish government delegation led by erling jensen, minister of commerce of denmark, left here for home by air at noon today after its friendly visit to china. the delegation leader had presided over the opening ceremony of the danish industrial exhibition here.

seeing the danish government delegation off at the airport were pai hsiang-kuo, minister, and li chiang, vice-minister, of foreign trade; and leading members of other departments concerned wang jun-sheng, wang tung, li chuan, peng chin-po, huang chao-hsuan and chang hsing-chiao.

also present were danish ambassador to china j. stenbaek hansen and his wife and secretary of the danish embassy in peking flemming bjork pedersen.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Cairo

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 7, 1972)

a chinese government trade delegation led by pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, left here by air at noon today for cairo on a friendly visit to egypt at the invitation of the egyptian government. it will also sign the 1972 protocol on sino-egyptian trade.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade; ma wen-po, a leading member of the foreign ministry; and leading members of departments concerned including ho kung-kai, tu yung-hsi, hsi yeh-sheng and chang hsing-chiao.

salah el-abd, egyptian ambassador to china, and other diplomatic officials of the egyptian embassy here were also present.

CHINA AND GUYANA

Director of Chinese Commercial Office in Guyana Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 7, 1972)

nieh kung-cheng, director of the commercial office of the people's republic of china in the co-operative republic of guyana, left here by plane today for his post.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

First Chinese Ambassador to Sierra Leone Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 7, 1972)

chao cheng-yi, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the republic of sierra leone of the people's republic of china, left here for his post by air today.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Chinese Ice Hockey Team in Sweden

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Mar. 6, 1972)

the warm friendship shown by the swedish to the chinese people has deeply impressed the chinese ice hockey team which has come for a friendly visit and practice on the eve of the world championships as guest of the swedish ice hockey association. since their arrival in this country on february 17, the chinese players have been cordially received everywhere they went by official and sports circles and by the broad masses of the people.

the happy days

the national flags of sweden and china flied over the downtown square of mariestad during the visit there of the chinese guests. on february 18, the day of their arrival, the paper "mariestad tidningen" gave top prominence to the visit, featuring a big red chinese character "happy" with the remarks: "our feelings cannot be more appropriately described by the chinese character 'happy', which we have found in our municipal library. mariestad has every reason to be happy to play host to the chinese ice hockey team."

wherever they appeared in mariestad, the friendly swedish people waved and greeted the chinese visitors with enthusiasm. mrs. gunilla andre, chairman of the municipal council of mariestad, had especially gone to stockholm to meet them and often accompanied them during their visits and set at their side during matches.

when the chinese team played in roma, a 54-year-old man, though himself not especially fond of hockey, cycled scores of kilometres just to be at the rink to "have a happy get-together with the chinese". when the chinese guests were in visby, capital of gotland island, an old doctor eagerly hastened back from stockholm and, together with his wife, called on them at their hotel. to their disappointment, however, the chinese players were leaving for stockholm that day. so the old couple rushed to the airport to see them off.

nils otto olsson, chairman of the ice hockey association of belkinge province, had worked night and day looking after the chinese guests. when asked to have a rest, he said, "we rarely have a chance to get together. i feel happy even if i'm a bit tired."

meticulous solicitude

swedish friends provided every convenience in practice for the chinese sportsmen. once while practising in mariestad, the chinese players, who did not bring along blade-covers for their skates, had to walk tiptoe in their skates across a section of hard surface to avoid damaging the blades. seeing this, a swedish youth immediately offered his own covers to a chinese player and helped him put them on. lennart landgren who was responsible for receiving the chinese guests also brought more than 30 pairs of blade-covers to offer to the chinese players.

on another occasion, a chinese player hurt his ankle during a match. the doctor of the chinese team had run out of medicaments for cold application. this came to the knowledge of olle norman, chairman of the gotland island ice hockey association. so when the chinese players came to his home as his guests, he gave all his medicaments for cold application to the chinese doctor. he also offered them several skating rink designs and expressed his willingness to contribute to developing sports on ice in china.

many swedish coaches and players were very concerned about the chinese players' practice and matches. they frankly pointed out their shortcomings. chinese and swedish friends could be often seen chatting cordially, exchanging experience and discussing professional technique inside and outside sports grounds.

during every match played by the chinese team in sweden, many spectators spontaneously cheered them, shouting: "china exclamation", "china exclamation" some spectators hailed them in newly-learnt chinese words. once, a streamer appeared among the spectators, saying: "welcome to the visit of the chinese ice hockey team to sweden". the warm and friendly attitude of the swedish people toward the chinese players vividly reflects the profound friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Presidents and Ministers of Latin American Countries Reaffirm Stand of Defending Sovereignty Over Territorial Waters

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 6, 1972)

presidents and government ministers of a number of latin american countries have reaffirmed their stand of defending the sovereignty over the 200-nautical-mile territorial waters.

ecuadorian president guillermo rodriguez stressed on february 18 and 24 that ecuador will not change its position with regard to its sovereignty over the 200-nautical-mile territorial sea limit. referring to the conflict over fishing with the u.s., he said, "we are prepared to continue the talks with the u.s. under the conditions put forward by the previous regime (of ecuador)."

peruvian minister of the navy luis vargas said recently, "the 200 miles are important for the life of the country where there are rich natural resources, and we should defend them at all costs." he added that peru is studying to expand the patrol fleet in order to defend her 200-nautical-mile territorial waters. peruvian minister of transport and communication anibal meza in a speech at the national merchant marine school early this month stressed the need of extending peru's sovereign rights in a practical way over a distance of 200 nautical miles.

argentine president alejandro lanusse reaffirmed during his recent visit to colombia that argentina supports the thesis that every country has the right to extend her jurisdiction over the sea, so as to protect her ocean resources and promote her economy and raise the living standards of her people.

venezuelan president rafael caldera and argentine president lanusse in a joint communique signed on march 1 "reaffirm full and exclusive sovereignty of a littoral state over her continental shelf or areas extending beyond that limit to where the depth of the water permits exploitation of her resources."

the joint communique signed recently by argentine president lanusse and colombian president pastrana borrero points out, "both sides reaffirm the right of all countries to fix their territorial sea limits in accordance with reasonable criteria", and "the liberty of all states to possess the zones of the seas and sea floor along their coasts as well as the sea-beds and subsoil of the seas, areas where the depths of the water permit exploitation of their natural resources, because these zones and the subsoil are an extension of the territory."

the joint communique of guatemala and argentina signed by their foreign ministers on february 18 stressed that every coastal country has the sovereign right to

explore, protect and exploit the natural resources of its coastal seas, sea floor and subsoil, as well as its continental shelf, areas where the depth of the water permits exploitation of her resources.

It is reported that Brazil has recently increased naval reconnoitring of its 200-nautical-mile territorial waters along its northern coasts to protect fishing in the forthcoming season.

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